THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. H. BOSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8 00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 119.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

DULUTH.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
DULUTH, May 9, 1870.

I have been here for the last ten days, have become pretty well posted in "corner lots," etc., and desire through your columns to give my friends in Pittsburgh some information in regard to this (to be) Queen City of the Lakes. Duluth lies at the extreme western end of Lake Superior and is located on the most beautiful site for a city that I ever beheld. The land rises gradually, as you go back from the lake shore, and while it cannot be called a hill, there is just enough elevation to make it hard to decide on the best location for a residence. From almost every point within the city limits, an enchanting view of the Lake, the Bay, Minnesota and Rice's Point can be had, and in such clear, delightful weather as generally prevails here, Superior City can be plainly seen without a glass—seven miles across the bay. Besides the natural beauty of the site, this point has great advantages which must not be overlooked. Owing to the formation of this country, particularly along the shore, with Rice's Point jutting out two miles into the bay, Minnesota Point running down a distance of seven miles and separating the lake and bay, and Wisconsin Point projecting from that State until it almost meets Minnesota Point, and the breakwater now building (to ward off the heavy seas which we sometimes have when the wind blows from the northeast), this city is favored with one of the finest harbors on the lakes. It is probably well known that the railroad now being built from St. Paul to Duluth, a distance of only 150 miles, will draw all the grain and other products of southern and southwestern Minnesota to this point, in order to get to the seaboard by water, and thus save to the producer the immense per cenage between water and rail freights. It may not be so well known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Duluth will be the eastern terminus of the great Northern Pacific Railroad, and will thus be the point of transhipment of the products of more than half of Western Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and even Oregon and Washington Territories. When it is remembered that the area of country which, by these two roads alone is made tributary to Duluth, is ten times greater in extent than is now tributary to Chicago with all her railroads, and that within its boundaries, it embraces nearly all of the finest wheat growing territory in the world, besides innumerable tons of coal, iron, copper, gold, silver and lead, that in addition, timber is plenty, water flows in crystal streams, the climate, clear through to the Pacific, is delightful, and conducive to longevity, that nature has provided so abundantly of all her stores of wealth, that the farmer, mechanic, the laboring man and people of every clime and condition have only to enter in, possess and enjoy, while at the same time they will send the products of their industry to people of eastern and less favored localities, it will not be surprising if within the next twenty-five years, Duluth should attain a position second to none of our large Lake Cities. It may look a "little previous" to proclaim so fair a destiny, but those who are acquainted with the facts will endorse all I have written. Never has a city started under brighter auspices, or been "backed" by so much capital. One hundred millions of dollars are to Duluth will be a large city, for more than that is interested in building the two railroads that will make this their "head centre," and among the subscribers are to be found the heaviest capitalists in the country. A year ago this was a forest, now it is a city of 2,500 inhabitants, and scores arriving by every vessel, and by every train that come." To all who are thinking of locating here, I would say "come now; property will never be cheaper, and labor of all kinds is in very great demand. We want carpenters, builders, masons, quarrymen, machinists, laborers, men of every employment and profession, to make this their home, and now and hereafter is the time and place. To those who wish to invest, I would say "invest now;" real estate is advancing every week rapidly, and men who one year ago would not have given one dollar, are now scrambling for the chance of investing one hundred dollars per foot front in lots near the business heart of the town. It is not necessary for every one to have a business lot. There are plenty of fine lots suitable for residences at from one hundred up to five thousand dollars, for those who "go in soon." If you want any property here, don't delay purchasing. Men are coming in every day and paying the cash down for lots, at prices which in an eastern country town would be thought enormous, and yet they know this property to be cheap, and the rush continues. Business here is lively. The breakwater, elevator, and the docks are being built as rapidly as possible, the railroads are being "pushed through" with the utmost vigor, and buildings for stores, shops, factories, mills and residences are being erected as fast as lumber and materials can be procured. Regular lines of steamers are now running from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago to this port, and I would advise all coming here to come by Duluth, until the railroad to St. Paul is finished, which will not be before July. Before closing I would like to say a few words in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. I see by the "papers" that some of our Congressmen have been exposing their ignorance, by calling the country through which it will pass a "wilderness whose principal product is grizzly bears." The names of such wise-acres should go down in history along with that of the Dutchman who intended to eat the boiler of the first steamship that should cross the ocean. In fact I think a certain Congressman occupies a position identical with that of a certain animal—one Balaam rode. In this instance B is an interested party, or corporation, who cannot speak for itself, and the ass speaks for it. The territory extending from the western end of Lake Superior, through northwestern Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territories to Puget Sound, and through which the North Pacific will be built, has been so often traversed and explored, and so much of it is now settled by thousands of "pioneers," that authentic information in regard to it can be had without any difficulty, and any school boy could display more knowledge in regard to it than this great ignoramus of a Congressman. During the year 1865 I spent fifteen months in the territory of Montana. I have been through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, part of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and I must say I prefer Montana to any of them. Besides the gold, silver, iron, copper, and other precious minerals within her boundaries, Montana is blessed with some of the best agricultural and grazing lands in the United States. Coal and timber are there in abundance, and innumerable streams of clear, cold water. The streams abound in speckled trout, and feeding among her hills and valleys are herds of deer, antelope, mountain sheep, elk, and in the southern part buffalo, jack rabbits, grouse and prairie chickens can be had almost anywhere, and the cattle herded by settlers fatten remarkably fast. Last year, a Montana farmer exhibited in Helena city a sample of wheat produced on Montana soil. It was large, plump, and very fine, and yielded eighty-two bushels to the acre. Other kinds of produce are just as prolific. I have met a great many men who have traveled all over Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territories, and have now in Pittsburgh a relative who has spent eighteen years in the far west, and is intimately acquainted with this northwestern country, and they all say that the country west of Montana is better in an agricultural point of view, than it is. It is also known beyond question that the valley of the Red River of the North—a valley forty miles wide, and one hundred and fifty miles long—is splendidly adapted to raising *winter* wheat. The soil is rich and very fertile, and as it is not subjected to the stormy winds that prevail in Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, the snow lies all winter on the ground, and protects the wheat. Now all this grand, rich territory, from here to the Pacific, richer by far than any of the Eastern States, wants to be settled by an industrious people, who, while they live happily and prosper themselves, will add greatly to the happiness, comfort and sustenance of others, and add millions upon millions of wealth to our great American Union. How is it to be done? Everything I have written in regard to that country has been well known for years. This country, rich in everything, has been inviting settlement for years, and yet there are only tens, where there should be thousands of settlers.

There is just one thing needed to people this country. It is a good railroad, just such as the North Pacific proposes to be. When that is built people will flock along it by the thousands, and settle and work these lands and minerals. Give it all the lands it asks for, if it will only make the balance easy of access. What is the land worth without the railroad to get at and from it? Nothing. You nor I, nor any one else wants it. Build the road, give the company half the land if they want it, and the other half will be settled rapidly and be worth millions.

PITTSBURGHER.

GENERALITIES.

THERE are to be railroads in Java.

MRS. RICHARDSON is ill, and no wonder.

THE grasshoppers are invading Utah again.

THE Viceroy of Egypt has forty American officers.

THERE is a great rush to the Arizona silver mines.

BISHOP MCILVAINE is going to Europe again in June.

INDIANAPOLIS will be fifty years old on the 5th of June.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD declines a renomination to Congress.

AN English newspaper is to be started in Munich, Bavaria.

MUD TURTLES two feet in diameter are swarming in Wisconsin.

A LOWELL paper thinks the best place for lawyers would be Sioux city.

LARGE quantities of granite have been found in Jefferson county, Iowa.

THE celebrated Koecker divorce case in Philadelphia has been again postponed.

STRAUSS' orchestra, with the master himself, are to be at Fisk's Opera House.

THERE is a man who after next autumn will only be known as Ida Lewis' husband.

A VESSEL is about to be launched at Quebec having iron masts made in that city.

THE California Immigrant Union will send agents to the principal European cities.

A LITTLE son of Henry Smith, of Dubuque, was drowned, on Tuesday of last week.

THERE is a weekly paper in London devoted entirely to the interests of church choirs.

MORE than 4,000,000 evergreens are to be shipped this spring from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

A LINE of steamers in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad is proposed between Duluth and Erie.

THE Boston *Transcript* pertinently asks "If a man blows his own trumpet, can his opinions be sound?"

LAST Wednesday night the telegraph wires in Lancaster, N. H., were broken by a heavy fall of snow.

THE French Prime Minister receives more than three times as much salary as the American President.

RUSSIA only uses 100,000 tons of tallow in a year now as it is not so popular as an article of food as it once was.

THE Comanches and Kiowas are said to be on the war path, on account of alleged unequal distribution of supplies.

A STEAMER and five barges are now receiving at Dubuque 100,000 bushels of wheat and oats for New Orleans.

MRS. LYNCH and her children dug a deep grave for Lopez with cigar box lids and buried him and his son together.

THE Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, in Paris, has made a movement against frying small fish and eels alive.

AT the Illinois penitentiary in Joliet, to make one hundred and forty one thousand cigars is thought to be a good week's work.

THE prominent features of the late prize fight were at first the noses, but as they got mashed the eyes began to protrude finely.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, and some one has unearthed a kerosene lamp at Pompeii. It had not yet been exploded.

ONE thousand and fifty yards of matting, one yard in width, are required to cover the floor of the National House of Representatives.

THE Dubuque *Times* says: "If present indications hold true, the harvest of 1870 will be one of the most glorious in the annals of Iowa."

MR. FULTON, one of the proprietors of the grist-mill at Belmont, Iowa, was recently caught in the machinery and instantly killed.

DICKENS is to be presented to the world in a novel shape—but not in the shape of a novel—a volume of his *speeches* is about to be published.

IT is estimated that 8,000 tons of iron ore arrived at Cleveland from Escanaba and Marquette from Thursday morning up to Friday noon.

A MAN in New Haven has a very natural looking set of false teeth, which replace his old ones which were lost in a recent soda fountain explosion.

THE reduction of the public debt in May 1869, was nearly thirteen millions, and the present indications are that it will be as large, if not larger, this year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., had an insane man who did unto himself as New York insane men do unto others. He left a wife and seven children in destitute circumstances.

THE House Ways and Means will report in favor of a long consolidated four per cent. bond instead of the three classes of bonds provided in the Senate Funding bill.

THEODORE TILTON is shrieking for female suffrage. He should remember that since the abolition of crinoline Tiltonwhoops are at a discount.—*St. Louis Times.*

CINCINNATI has a kitten which is two-thirds of a pup, only the feet and whiskers being feline. The canine part of it being the largest, this kitten must take after its father.

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS, the American sculptress at Rome, is said to be a Zambo and not a negress, her parents having been one an Indian and the other a negress.

IT seems probable that the next class at West Point will contain several colored cadets. Three or four Congressmen announce their intention of appointing colored boys.

THE arrangements of taking the census of 1870 are considered more thorough and promise to give more correct and satisfactory results than in the case of any previous census.

IT is thought that diamonds exist in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. As a proof of it, the *Republican*, of that place, says several "suspicious-looking" stones have been found.

THE Boston *Post* says: "Some little Indiana boys had a real nice time last week, playing with a revolver, till it went off, and they were all invited to the funeral of one of the little boys."

THE work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Benwood is progressing rapidly. With a corps of efficient workmen, its construction is being diligently pushed forward.

THE *Atlas* says Grundy county, Iowa, needs ten thousand farmers more than it has got now. Northwestern Iowa needs a million, and every man who will come this year can have a home for nothing.

THE weather telegraphs of Europe now predict the condition of the weather from England to Sicily for many hours beforehand with perfect regularity and almost unerring certainty. The loss thus averted may be calculated at a high figure. The Paris papers publish their telegrams as carefully as the fluctuations of the Bourse.

THE Scandinavian population of Minnesota numbers about 60,000, or one eighth of the entire population of the State. Of this aggregate of 60,000, Norway supplies 40,000, Sweden 15,000 and Denmark 5,000.

THE corner stone of the Southern Illinois University will be laid on the 17th inst., by Grand Master Reynolds, at Carbondale. An address appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by Gov. Palmer.

GOVERNOR ASHLEY, who has been laboring to induce emigration from the East to Montana, has written to Mrs. Howe, of Boston, urging her to organize parties of women to settle in that Territory.

THE fuel used at Angelos, California, is obtained from the plains. It is found some depth below the surface, on those plains where there are no indications of any timber or shrubbery of any kind above.

THERE are only six stills in the United States for the distillation of gin—four in Connecticut and two in Massachusetts—which may account for the custom of diluting it with milk, which is more plenty.

A DISPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., of the 9th, says the Indian excitement has subsided. The Sioux and the Chippewas have promised that they would remain peaceable, and cause no trouble to the whites.

THE Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has leased, runs from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Baltimore thus, in effect, holds possession of a continuous line from that city to St. Louis.

IN California they are erecting an "earthquake proof church," the roof so arranged on pillars that a disturbance of the earth will tilt the whole structure clear of the foundations, assuring the safety of the congregation.

THE average annual production of beer in England is 25,000,000 barrels, of which four fifths are consumed at home. In Bavaria a workman's daily ration of beer is seven quarts. In Vienna the consumption, per capita, is two and a half barrels yearly.

A WESTERN paper tells how a prisoner "kept asking the officer who arrested him where he had rather be buried, if he had made his will, how the widow and orphans would bear the news, and other things of no particular account to any policeman.

THE Senate on the 5th inst. passed a bill providing that Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, shall be a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and that there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at that port.

TRAVELERS can now go from Auckland, New Zealand via Honolulu to San Francisco in thirty one days by way of the new Australia, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands steamship line. Thirty six days is required to go from Sidney to San Francisco.

FRUIT is unusually plenty hereabouts, cherries and peaches are almost altogether out of reach of frost, and are so numerous that some of these must be sacrificed or the trees will break. Strawberries and apples are in full bloom, plums look well but there will probably as usual be no crop.

ST. PETERS CHURCH, built as a memorial to Bishop Delancey, in Geneva, West ern New York, was consecrated on Tuesday by Bishops Coxe, of Western New York, Neeley, of Maine, and Huntington, of Central New York. Dr. Haight, of Trinity church, New York, preached the sermon.

THE St. Louis *Tribune* gives a list of forty nine Missouri journals (seven of them issued daily) which are outspoken for Protection, and says this list is incomplete. These, with the Governor of the State and the President of the St. Louis Board of Trade, affords a pretty fair indication of the drift of public sentiment.

MISS KELLOGG visited the Utica State Lunatic Asylum a few days ago, and asked leave to sing to the more violent patients, accompanying herself on a guitar. The inmates were deeply affected, examined their fetters, wept, formed in a circle hand in hand round, and finally the women insisted on kissing her, to all of which the young singer consented.

A MISSOURI paper thus reveals the secret of Democratic clubs: "Keytelville has a Democratic Association in full blast. The other night it performed 'Kiss in the Dark,' 'Virginie Mummy,' and 'Box and Cox,' with preludes, interludes and finale of music, instrumental and vocal, all to a crowded house, and with grand success. We never knew before why some of them thought it worth while to exist.

A FEW days ago a gentleman whose proboscis had been lost was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good woman of the house to her daughter, "I want you to help me in the kitchen, and make no remark about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered about the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and startled the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose? he hasn't got any."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has often some curious advertisements, for instance what a rush the young Quakers must have made when they read this:

Boy wanted at ice cream and baking, 111 North Tenth street.

And here is evidently a musical genius hampered by circumstances:

A lady will render valuable services at a very small compensation to any agreeable family; for the privilege of practicing on the piano.

Punchinello, the new comic paper, is a very weak imitation of *Punch*. Its cartoons are stupid and badly drawn, its smaller pictures are devoid of fun, its jokes are pointless, and its chief end and aim seems to be to malign and hold up to derision, the leading Congressmen and the President and his Cabinet, which it does in a milk and watery sort of way, which is meant for sarcasm. Its name is an endearing diminutive for *Punch*, and therefore as far as smallness and dearness goes, is appropriate.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB will be home again next week, but every misfortune generally has a blessing to counteract it, and though Timothy will be here again, we may reasonably hope that his letters from Europe will cease. We have seen a good many accounts of European tours, but never another that seemed so as if the writer went on his way ever looking through the distorted spectacles of falsehood, and determined on no account to allow any one for a moment to suppose that he had any sense or justice in his brain.

PUDDLERS in Philadelphia who have been receiving six dollars a day, had their wages reduced for a month past to five dollars and eighty cents, and the puddlers to pay their own helpers. The puddlers struck, and are still striking. On Friday they had a meeting, at which they resolved that their employers were unreasonable; that they would not go to work for a reduction of more than ten per cent on former wages, and that the puddlers and helpers would stand by each other, leaving the heaters to take care of themselves.

ERNEST RENEN, although he is not very fond of going into society, and shows himself very rarely in the Parisian *salons*, was the other day as the reception of one of the Ministers. He was there presented to Madame G——, who paid him some rather sarcastic compliments about his learned writings. "Sir," said she to the author of the Life of Jesus, "I am sure there is among the Apostles one whom you will not have failed to treat as a brother and colleague." "And who is that Madame?" asked Renan. "Why, St. Thomas," was the reply.

YESTERDAY, says the Washington *Chronicle*, Dr. G. A. Otis, United States army, assisted by others, successfully amputated the leg at the hip-joint of an inmate of the Soldier's Home, near this city. The patient had been wounded in the late war. The surgeons look forward with good hopes of the patient's entire recovery, and should the case prove successful it will add one more laurel to those already earned by American surgeons, as this will make the eighth case of this difficult operation in this country that has been successfully performed.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION)

SENATE: Fifteenth Amendment Bill Further Discussed Without Action—The Subject of Amnesty. HOUSE: American Commerce and Navigation—Petition for the Impeachment of Justice Field, of U. S. Supreme Court, and U. S. Judge Hoffman, of California—Naval Appropriation Bill—Interesting Debate Concerning the Navy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, in presenting a memorial for the general abolition of taxation on productions, spoke in favor of the substitution of internal for external taxes, and above all the abolition of the income tax.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a substitute for the Nashville and San Diego Railroad bill. It grants twenty alternate sections of land on each side in Territories, and ten sections in any State through which the road may pass. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

After the transaction of some minor business, the fifteenth Amendment bill came up, at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FERRY proposed a modification of his amendment, which would prevent any further political disabilities than now exist. He then replied to Mr. Morton's remarks of yesterday, denying the right of that Senator to foist his own opinion upon the South and assume to make them the embodiment of the views of the whole Union party South and Republican party North. He denied the existence of any rebellious state of affairs South and asserted the Republican party of the North were in favor of the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. MORTON replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ferry, who, he said, was entitled him to a seat on the Democratic side of the Chamber, and whose argument should lead him next to move a repeal of all pensions to Union soldiers, and to restore to rebels. He also defended Georgia officials from the charge of corruption and argued that it was the duty of the Government to see that the Government of the rebels of the South would turn upon and defy those whom they were sent to legislate for them.

Mr. JOHNSON argued that the natural effect of proscriptive legislation in alienating the people of a State from the general government was to foster State pride and feed a dependence of national authority. He referred to the gratifying fact that when the question of opinion in the South prior to the war, that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State overthrowing the general government, that the people then looked upon the United States Government as merely something necessary for carrying on foreign relations and like functions. In England, for instance, this divided allegiance never existed. Hence the criminal intent pertaining to the word "Rebellion" in that and other countries, did not properly advert to the southern people.

Mr. SAWYER eulogized the speech of Mr. Ferry as sound, Republican and patriotic, and thought the attempt to read that Senator out of the Republican party would require more than mere assertion and denunciation to the accomplishment, as it was aimed at one half at least of the Republican Senators, and fifty-five of the Republican members of the United States. For himself, he would recognize no man's right to read him out of the party, until he could show that the ground on which he based his action was false. He did not like to argue that actual reconstruction could only be achieved by extending to citizens of one State the rights and privileges denied to those of another, and that under the political disability scheme two innocent men suffered for every guilty one.

Mr. DRAKE believed the only class under disabilities in the South at the present time were those who, after holding office under the United States Government, and having allegiance to it, engaged in rebellion. Their number would not, he thought, exceed forty thousand in the South. They were the men who, in Congress, governors and judges were included, but the act took in constables, sheriffs, tax collectors, commissioners of roads, justices of the peace and so on *ad infinitum*. It reached men who had no more to do with raising the flag of secession than the Chief Justice of Missouri. No more blundering or stupid scheme than that of the test oath could have been devised. The people of the South were now reduced to the necessity of selecting public officials from among incompetents or rascals, and he was opposed to any change of opinion from the representative in the Senate to the lowest race which so largely make up the loyal element of the South, for the purpose of keeping the intelligence, wealth and virtues of the parties who were disqualified as Members of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@115.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly meets, by adjournment from Pittsburgh, to-morrow, at Philadelphia.

ON the bushwhacking raid which the Wood-Boynton crowd, at Washington, are pushing against Gen. O. O. Howard, a correspondent writes:

Gen. H. has not yet called a single witness; he has stood by and taken all their malice, and, as far as *he* is concerned, not a mark has yet been made against him.

CLEVELAND papers announce the death of Hon. F. T. BACKUS, one of their most distinguished citizens. The *Leader* says:

In his death, Cleveland has lost one of her best citizens, the bar one of its ablest and most respected lawyers, and all who knew him a trusted and esteemed friend. Death could have taken from us few so widely known or so highly honored.

HON. JOHN COVODE, M. C., from the Westmoreland District, was in town on Monday, for an hour or two, *en route* to Washington. His friends in this city are legion, and they kept him busy. He was looking well, and anticipating much pleasure in his own early and voluntary retirement from the representation of his district. The people, however, will not be content to spare him permanently from their service in some capacity.

WE BEG TO SAY TO THE Pittsburgh *Post* that the *Gazette* is constantly mindful of the declaration, in the platform upon which we have been successful, that "we desire to place the Supreme Court in harmony with the opinions of the majority of the people." On that platform we have three out of the five Judges, and expect to have two, if not three, of the Prothonotaries. The statement of our neighbor that "Judge WILLIAMS is reluctant to turn out an efficient officer simply on the ground of his politics," is one that we shall venture to take with several grains of allowance. We doubt if the *Post* is authorized to announce the position of that Justice, whose election to the bench, "simply on the ground of his politics," was very bitterly resisted by the *Post*, as well as by Prothonotaries Keenan and Snowden. They and their party did their level best to make the people repudiate him when a candidate, not only because he was not a Democrat, but because he was, they said, a repudiator of honest debts, or, more or less openly, an apologist for such repudiation. *Their* political proscription descended, in this accusation, to a very low point, and it has never been excused or retracted. We doubt if Justice Williams cares now to be identified with either a party or partisans who, a year and a half ago, left no stone unturned to fling at him, and no detraction omitted against his political creed, his professional abilities, or his integrity as a citizen of this county. "Simply on account of his politics," the *Post* and its party, with which our Prothonotary was in hearty accord, pursued H. W. Williams as a public enemy throughout two successive canvasses. They apparently now expect him and his friends, and the party which placed him in office, to forget all that. Not if we know ourselves? Not on account of his politics, but because as he measured to others, so it should be meted to him, the majority of the people of Pennsylvania will expect the removal of Mr. Keenan as well as Mr. Snowden. "Simply on account of politics," neither one of them has a superior title, over other citizens who may be Republicans. It probably *is* simply on account of his Democratic politics, that our Prothonotary regards a nine years' lease of a good office as a warrantee deed for three years more. If it be true, as the *Post* says, that Judge Williams has the casting vote, the people may rest easy, for that vote could never be given to one who vigorously supported a policy of political proscription and personal misrepresentation in 1867 and 1868.

THE PIG IRON DEAD-FALL.

The Tariff bill has effectively gone overboard, a strong vote of the House indirectly postponing its further discussion for the present. The yeas and nays show a good deal of confusion, protectionists, incidentalists, and free-traders being recorded on either side. The bulk of the Democratic vote went for dismissing the subject; a few of the free-traders let go of it with reluctance, because they saw good reason for doubting if they could get anything else so favorable as they had made this bill, from the present Congress. A few protectionists voted yea because they preferred the existing tariff. A majority of the Pennsylvania votes opposed the dismission because, upon principle, they steadily supported the Ways and Means Committee, over whose heads this vote has been carried.

We may explain our remark, that some of the free-traders have let it go with reluctance, by stating that they have been convinced that the bill as now shaped was conceding to them more than the House would ratify, or the Senate would agree to. They have been, of late, open to the idea of a compromise. It is known that, although they had fixed pig iron at $5, yet, to save the rest of the bill, they were ready at any moment to agree to a $7 rate. This shows their distrust of the final results of a protracted controversy.

The enemies of American interests have now lost all that they thought they had gained. The fruits of three months' bush-whacking have slipped out of their fingers. The bill will not come up again at this session. The people will continue to worry along with the tariff as it is. Pig iron has toppled over and smashed the free-trade lobby, and its friends on the floor, flat as pancakes for the present. We don't know that anybody is likely to be in a hurry to rescue their mortal remains.

—The next time that Congress approaches the tariff question, the people will have been heard from.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

The House Committee on Ways and Means have at last made their long expected report on the question of Internal Revenue. Their schedule comprises three bills; first to modify all the laws, and repeal many of the special taxes; second, to provide specially for the continued taxation on liquors and tobacco; and, third, to re-organize the Bureau as a Department.

The amount of taxes to be taken off is estimated by Mr. Schenck at $84,000,000. The release covers legacies and successions, gross receipts of corporations &c., sales, most of the special taxes so-called, gas, watches and carriages, stamps on ordinary country contracts and receipts. The income tax is left at five per cent, but the exemption is increased to $1,500, no returns being required from persons of less income, and no publication of any returns to be permitted.

We count with a strong confidence upon the approval of the House for this measure. It meets and satisfies the reasonable demands of the country, without too much restricting the resources of the Treasury. The estimated sum total is probably quite as much as Mr. Boutwell could dispense with, and still adhere to the fixed policy of the Administration in the matter of diminishing the public debt. The release of these special taxes will be very acceptable to the masses of the people. The tax upon incomes is put, by the committee, in a much less odious shape. Objections to the inquisitorial character of the present law have secured a handsome concession, not only in the increase of the amount exempted, but in excusing all persons under that figure from the duty of making any returns whatever. We can understand how this will operate by referring to statements made by Mr. Schenck two or three weeks ago. Of the 272,843 persons who now pay the tax, 107,000 would be cut off entirely by a $2,000 exemption. Putting the figure at $1,500 will release between 90,000 and 100,000 at least, or forty per cent. of the whole number. Of those who have paid $20 or less, more than three-fourths have been under $15. The Committee could not throw off the income tax altogether without continuing others, many of the special taxes for example, which are still more odious and vexatious. Nor were they disposed to disregard wholly the clamor in certain quarters against it. They offer, we think, a very fair compromise which the popular judgment cannot fail to approve.

Free trade members, whose anti-tariff campaign has failed, have been ostensibly contending for a reduction of taxation. We shall be able now to judge of their sincerity. On their own professions, they should support this measure cordially. But since the Treasury can only abate about so much in the total volume of its receipts, and since what is taken off from the internal excise diminishes by so much the possible abatement of duties at the custom houses, we should possibly find some of them opposing the reductions now suggested. But the majority of the House will agree with the Committee, and the Senate is likely to accept the result.

Watering Place Architecture.

A correspondent writes from Newport:

At the beach a hundred new bathing houses are nearly completed. The old, rough pavments are being removed from some of the principal streets.

About half a dozen families have arrived. A large number of persons owning houses are stopping in the city, seeing to the improvements and refurnishing of their cottages, that they may be in readiness by the first of next month. In some cases the servants have taken possession, and the family will find everything in working order and the dinner cooked when they may choose to come on. The houses usually are furnished as completely as the town residences, so there is no moving of furniture. The new villas are nearly completed. Some of them are very costly and being furnished in a costly manner. Glancing through them yesterday, I noticed novelties in the way of decorations. Paper hangings are rarely used, with the exception of the more common rooms. Silk chintz in bright colors and intricate figures is used for the walls of drawing-rooms and parlors, and the effect is very beautiful. The silk, of a fine, firm quality, is sewed together and tacked at the top and bottom of the wall, they first being covered with cotton cloth. A heavy gilt cornice is placed at the top and a lighter one where the chintz meets the mop board. A handsome silk gimp is put around the doors and windows. In sitting and bedrooms the common glazed chintz is put on in the same manner, and where paper is used it is invariably in the chintz patterns, the curtains and furniture coverings to match. One gentleman is covering the wall of his hall with handsome embroidered leather, and a heavy paper in excellent imitation of this is used for libraries.

The floors of the drawing rooms, and, in fact, nearly all of the rooms excepting chambers, are laid in hard wood in fancy patterns, and bright rugs are placed before the sofas and doors. These floors are waxed and polished till they shine and are as smooth as glass, and are very beautiful and suitable for a summer-house. They have long been used for halls and dining rooms, but not for parlors until this season. In one new house the old-fashioned colored tiles are set around the mantel piece, and the hearth is composed of them. The mantel alone of carved walnut cost $280. Hard woods, highly polished, are used almost exclusively for the finishing of the interior of the cottages, and when half a dozen kinds are employed, as in some cases in one room, the effect is very elegant.

Everything in the Swiss style is the fashion this year, and the new houses are much more striking and novel in their construction than any built heretofore. The number of peaks, gables, towers and dormer windows which are tackled on to one roof is really surprising. Where slate is not used the shingles are painted in stripes, usually a bright red and brown, and the window frames and caps and the cross pieces or braces with which the exterior of the house is checkered off, are painted in decided contrast with the rest of the building. Not unfrequently red, brown, gray, black and yellow are seen on the same building, and a very light pale green is also fashionable. Some very fine rustic fences are to be built on the avenue and some fancy ones after the Swiss style also.

The old villas look very modest in their sober coats, yet I fancy this passion for gaudy exteriors will not be very lasting

Railroad and Mining Prospects of Virginia.

Virginia is among the first of the States to receive the impetus of the wave of immigration now rolling southward, and at this time, her material prospects are fast brightening. Travellers through the State describe a large percentage of the passenger travel on her railroad trains as being composed of incoming settlers and those who are prospecting over the country with a view to purchase. Her large land holders have reversed the old policy, and are now willing, and even anxious, to sell their estates in small or large tracts, and are extending a cordial welcome to the immigrant, whether from the Northern States or from Europe. Thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands on the tidewater are daily changing hands, and the territory of Virginia is fast filling up with an industrious and thrifty class of yeomen.

The mineral wealth of Virginia, although known as far back as the Revolution, is just beginning to be appreciated. The iron-workers of Pennsylvania, whose ore beds are every year becoming more expensive to work, have been securing large tracts of valuable iron-bearing lands in the region between the Blue Ridge and the Greenbrier river. There is an area of 300 miles in width by 120 in length, through the middle of which passes the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which probably contains iron enough to supply the United States for the next thousand years. Beyond it, in the Kanawha Valley, are deposits of coal especially adapted for iron smelting and steam purposes, upon which a thousand years demand will leave scarcely an impression. The extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road is now building through this valley.

With her system of internal communications completed, Virginia will be able to reach with iron bands, northward, to the lumber and grains of the Lakes, westward to the Mississippi, with its stores of provisions, and southward, to the cotton fields of Tennessee and Arkansas. She will then be enabled to unite upon her own soil, the various elements for great agricultural and manufacturing eminence, and be raised in her activity, as she is already politically among the progressing, labor-inviting States. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which for many years received the support and aid of the State, is rapidly being completed from its terminus, at the White Sulphur Springs, to the Ohio River. Upwards of 6,000 men are at work on the line. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the reliable Bankers of New York, who are the Financial Agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, report very satisfactory sales of the Loan. The Bonds, as will be seen by their announcement elsewhere, are still to be had at the same rate, and exchanges of other Securities for these Bonds are made at the best market rates.

A Prince in Rages--Romantic Story of a Chinese Emperor's Son.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Almost every day, at the entrance of the Occidental Hotel, on Bush street, may be seen an old lame Chinaman, who importunes us for alms. A countenance traced with the furrows of care and starvation is no way improved by its total abstinence from water. And yet, who of the many persons who bestow a passing glance on that weather-beaten, dirt-begrimed face, think for a moment that in those old shrivelled veins courses blood of royalty? Yet this is even so. Fifty-one years ago all the bright dreams of Oriental luxry were his. He, the youngest of five brothers, had for his father no less a personage than the sovereign of the Celestial Empire. Until his tenth year, reared in the splendor of that Court of which so much is told and so little is known, he had not a wish that was not gratified. Mandarins of high rank were glad indeed to wait on this scion of a royal house. He, with his brothers, had each their little court. To one was allotted the care of the royal fowls; to another, the royal sheep; to another, the royal goats, and to him belonged the care of his mother's pet peacock. Sinecures, that exist in all well regulated governments, are by no means unknown in China. So he grew up, happy in the execution of his duties and the paternal commands. Already had he been promised the command of the Thibetan frontier.

Far from the capital, in the country where the rebels were most powerful, we can well imagine the consternation caused his mother at this intelligence imparted to her by her favorite son. Even at the early age he was eager for this martial life. He dreamed only of great deeds and war's alarms; and when his mother gently, braiding his tiny little queue, would gaze into her boy's bright eyes, and read there the language which they spoke, her heart alternated between hope and fear. A gentle little maiden had long been his betrothed. She, too, felt keenly the pangs of parting, which his hopeful, chafing heart had not the time to feel. Bright, bright indeed, was the future for him; and yet one short night cast him from his airy hight even to the depth into which he is sunk. One of those sudden revolutions to which that kingdom is so subject hurried his father from his throne, and caused the murder of all who loved and honored him. Through the fidelity of an old servant, this prince was saved from the general butchery. Still, his name alone would have been his death-warrant at any time. So he lived in poverty and constant dread, shunned by all and shunning all. When the first cargoes of Chinese were sent to our State, he, welcoming this opportunity for escape from an atmosphere of death to him, smuggled himself on board of one of the ships. The close confinement which he had to undergo, and the tossing of the cargo in the hold, ruined his health and crippled him for life. Too weak to beg, and too honest to steal, nothing was left him but to accept the bounty which the stranger in a strange land saw fit to bestow upon him. Who can tell the pangs it cost the proud heart before it could descend to this? As you see him now, so he has lived for the past ten years.

Through the aid of an interpreter we gleaned the sad history of this poor old Prince. That hardship and want may have affected the brain of the unfortunate is more than likely; but his tale is told with so much apparent truthfulness, so much earnestness, that we have thought it worthy the hearing of our readers. Brighter was his starting in life than one in ten thousand; dark, darker, perhaps, in its closing than one in ten million.

Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essences, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wine and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk, thread, glass, wax, tar, nut gall, wine, honey, and mathematical instruments.

England exports cotton, woolens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, steel, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks, and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, ducks, cordage, bristles, furs, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, cork, saffron, anchovives, silks and woolens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinks, silks, cassia, filigree works, ivory ware, lacquered ware, and morocco.

Hindostan export gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs, and dye stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and India rubber.

West Indies export sugar, sugar molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye woods, coffee, pimento, fresh fruit and preserves, wax, ginger, and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruits, linen, silks, velvets, lace, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

East India exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzine, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandalwood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports, principally, agricultural produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine, wearing apparel.

Strange Character--A Man With a Mania for Seeing His Fellow-beings Asleep.

A man who gave his name as Charles Watkins, and who turns out to be Charles Livingstone, once a respectable merchant of this city, was arrested while trying to enter the house of Mr. Schaeffer, on Portland avenue, before daylight yesterday morning. This man has a strange mania for which a name has yet to be invented. He will break into a house at night just for the luxury of standing by the bedside of a person and looking at him or her, as the case may be, as they lay asleep. He has been known to do this on several occasions, and after standing there and gazing for hours, leave without disturbing anything, and close the doors after him.

About six months ago he got himself into serious trouble in this way, being arrested as a burglar and held to answer. He entered the room of a young lady after she had retired and gone to sleep. Taking his favorite position beside the bed, he stood gazing at the beautiful sleeper till, perhaps, conscious of the presence near her, she awoke and was frightened terribly. By the faint light of the moon as it shone through the lattice, she saw this stranger standing still and motionless at her bedside. She screamed and fainted, and the inmates of the house, aroused by the noise, came rushing in just in time to catch the intruder. The affair caused a good deal of excitement, and no little gossip at the time, but subsequent facts have proved that the man was harmless, and went there just to satisfy this singular longing of his. He has been caught in several such places since then, but at no time has he ever disturbed anything or any body. He was presented to the Court as a suspected felon, a charge hardly justified by the facts in the case, and held in five hundred dollars to be of good behavior for twelve months. His case is a strange one indeed.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Old Newspaper.

The London *Gazette* is the oldest newspaper printed in English, in the world. The Congressional Library has a complete set of the London *Gazette*, in more than two hundred volumes, from its commencement in 1665 to the present time. We have before us a single copy of No. 1,865 of the paper, dated "from Monday, October 1, to Thursday, October 4, 1683." This number is remarkable as containing the addresses to Charles II. congratulating him upon the discovery of the Rye House Plot. These addresses, from the lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants and officers of the militia for the county of Northumberland; from the Mayor, Aldermen and "burgy-masters" of the "ancient" borough of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, from the borough of Newham, in the county of Glocester; and from other boroughs, towns and counties, all speak in loyal terms of the denunciation of the "sincere scheme of that most Excrable Conspiracy," and the *Gazette* says of the addresses, that "His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously."

The paper is a very neatly printed double-column folio, size of page eleven and a half by seven inches. It contains, besides the addresses, which occupy five columns, two and one-quarter columns of news and three-quarters of a column of advertisements.

FOREIGN.

CHARLES F. HENMANN, the German historian of the United States, died a few weeks since in Berlin.

TWENTY-FOUR thousand emigrants left North and South Germany during the first four months of the present year.

THE wine which is drunk every day at the tables of the Emperor of Russia, costs upward of two hundred roubles.

IN Guatemala the harvest of coffee of last year and the production of sugar have given very profitable results. The cultivation of indigo is becoming more animated.

THE Empress Eugenie has for the past fifteen or sixteen years annually paid upward of three hundred thousand francs from her private purse to Catholic churches in paris.

A FRENCH journalist traveling in Prussia, writes to Le Rappel, that he is surprised everywhere to find that Count von Bismarck has lost nearly all his former popularity in North Germany.

THE statue of Columbus presented by the Empress of the French to the United States of Columbia, to be erected in the city of Colon (Aspinwall), was shipped and will arrive at Aspinwall about the 28th.

THE Crown Prince of Austria, who went to his first communion the other day, is described by those who have had good opportunities to observe him, as a dull, indolent, good-natured lad, who cares for nothing in the world but dancing music.

A SCANDALOUS publication intending to give an authentic account of the love affairs of King William, of Prussia, is circulated in large numbers in South Germany, in order to add to the hatred with which a portion of the people there looks upon Prussia.

THE Gaulois asserts that M. Gustave Dore has lately signed a contract for five years with an English publisher, by which he undertakes to come to London for two or three months every year to make 250 designs on each occasion. For these he is to receive 250,000fr. a year.

HENRI ROCHEFORT leads the life of a Lucullus, in his cell at the St. Pelagie prison. He gets his meals every day four times from Vefour's restaurant, for which he pays two hundred and eighty francs a week, and quenches his thirst by drinking daily three bottles of Sillery.

THE volcano of Coburuco, Mexico, continues in full eruption. Red hot stones are thrown up from the crater to an immense height, and at night the sight is most grand. The air is filled with ashes for a distance of forty-five miles. The inhabitants in the neighborhood are terror stricken, and have abandoned their homes.

THE "Staats Anzeiger," speaking of the progress of industry in Berlin, states that the number of locomotives built in that city ammounted in 1861 to 99; in 1862 it was 158; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 146; in 1865, 186; in 1867, 184, in 1868, 270. In the same years the number of railway carriages constructed was 1,883, 1,263, 1,112, 950, 1,486, 1,716 and 1,917 respectively. The number of workmen employed in making machines is about 18,000.

A STATISTICAL work on the German populations of Europe fixes the entire number of souls at 54,000,000, including German speaking Jews. Forty-nine millions inhabit a compact territory so that not more than a tenth part of the whole are scattered through non-German States. Foreign races in German speaking countries number only about 1,240,000, and of these about one-half are in Prussia.

THE Empress of Austria shot herself through the hand the other day in attempting to wrest from her son a loaded revolver, with which he was playing. The accident gave rise to a rumor, which spread all over Vienna during the next few hours afterward, that the Empress Elizabeth, goaded to madness by the infidelities of her Imperial husband, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

THERE were great festivities the other day at Odessa, in Russia, on account of the fiftieth anniversary of Gen. Kotzebue's entrance into the Russian service. Gen. Kotzebue is now governor of the province of New Russia and Bessarabia. His father was the famous German dramatist, whom Charles Sand, the fanatical student, assassinnated at Mannheim, in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, in the year 1819. The murderer was beheaded with a sword a short time afterward, in the same city. After stabbing Kotzebue, he had unsuccessfully tried to kill himself.

IT is rumored in Paris that the Emperor obtained the powerful support of Emile de Girardin's Liberte, when the *plebiscite* question was first brought up, by promising to appoint him Embassador to St. Petersburg, in the place of General Fleury, whose mission is known to have completely failed, and who is about to be recalled to Paris. Girardin's appointment would be the more welcome to the Court of the Czar, as he so long and energetically opposed the French advocates of the restoration of an independent Kingdom of Poland.

DESSOUS LE MOUSTIER, the Belgian assassin, who has been convicted of five murders and sentenced to death, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment to hard labor for life. This is considered equivalent to the abolition of the death penalty in Belgium. M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, is reported to have declared that, as long as he was in the Belgium cabinet, no more sentences of death should be carried into execution, and King Leopold the Second is said to have taken a pledge when his little son and heir died, not to sign any more death warrants.

THE St. Catharine's Times thus describes a recent debate in the Dominion Senate: "Sir George E. Cartier called the honorable member to order in English. Mr. Furguson asked him to repeat. Sir George E. Cartier did in French. Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald replied in Gaelic, evidently denouncing the ministry, amid great laughter. Sir George E. Cartier defended the Government in Latin and Greek. [Great applause.] Mr. Abbott protested against the debates being carried on in Choctaw. [Laughter.] Sir John A. Macdonald said it was all Greek to him. [Laughter.] Mr. Levisconte spoke in Spanish."

THERE are various reports as to the end of the converted Jew, Deuitz, who played so infamous a part in the attempt of the Duchess of Berri to overthrow the government of King Louis Phillippe. Some say that he died so poor that he even had to sell his gold spectacles in order to purchase a little food. Another report is, however, that, at the time of his death, which took place some ten or twelve years since, he left a handsome fortune, which he had received from M. Thiers as a price of his treachery towards the Duchess. Deuitz left a son who was studying at a seminary in France when his father died. The young man refused to touch a sou of the money which his father had left him, and which thereupon passed into the hands of less scrupulous heirs.

WHEN the Marquis d'Andelarre had the other day that famous audience with Napoleon the Third, in order to remonstrate in the name of the Left Center against the Plebiscite policy which had driven Count Daru and M. Buffet from the Cabinet, Napoleon, as usual, merely twirled the big mustache and lent a deaf ear to all the representations of the Marquis. At the close of the audience, the Emperor drew a large morocco case from his pocket. "Sire," exclaimed the little Marquis, on seeing the morocco case, "I have had to swear to my friends not to accept anything at your Majesty's hands." "Not even a cigar?" said the Emperor calmly. The good Marquis d'Andelarre had mistaken the cigar case for a Minister's portfolio.

A SCOTCH reporter thus describes a recent fire at Dumfries, and for it claims the championship: "The sky was clear and unclouded, and the stars shone quietly down, but their pearly light grew faint and feeble in the wild glare that shot and palpitated in and about the burning pile. The tall old limes, stripped of their garniture of leaves, stood nakedly out in the fitful glare like the grizzly terror of the Norland Scalds. The building itself—it seemed in very truth

"A dungeon horrible on all sides round,—

As one great furnace flamed."

Hungry tongues of fire burst through the windows and roof, dancing along in mad delight, charring the wood and stone with their hot and cruel breath, and spitting forth showers of sparks into the air, and out upon the ancient lime trees, clothing their limbs and branches with a coruscation of fiery powder, and, like the voluptuous lips of pleasure, as the fable tells us, breathing destruction in their burning kiss."

ALBERT WOLF says, in an article in the Paris Figaro, on the second volume of Taxile Delord's History of the Second Empire: "I have just read the advance sheets of several chapters of this second volume, among others the chapter on Orsini's conspiracy. If M. Delord, as will undoubtedly soon be the case, publishes another edition of this new volume, I would advise him to procure himself certain very authentic documents on the execution of Orsini, an accident has caused them to fall into the hands of M. de Villemessant, and an eye-witness describes in them the last moments of the doomed men. Pieri did not show by any means the sublime calmness which M. Delord attributes to him. While the collar of his shirt was cut off, his teeth chattered, and the following conversation took place between the doomed men:

"Oh, Pieri, be calm!" said Orsini, turning his back to his accomplice.

"Calm, Sir Count? You may well speak of that, you who are always calm."

"Is it possible that you should be afraid?" said Orsini, and, turning to one of the janitors, he added the following terrible words:

"Be kind enough to request the executioner not to throw my head into the same basket with that of this man who trembles!"

LOOK AT THOSE HANDSOME SPONGES!

Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.

Also, Fresh Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THRICE ARMED.

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at once and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaints all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the flowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredient. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are subject to irregularities, and the fluids liable to become vitiated, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as an alterative, corrective and invigorant. In all districts where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12
READ THE PRICES
AT
James Hoag, Jr's,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 cents, 50 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy Bright Buff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 15 cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Window Shades, good at the price.
Fine Oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Floor Cloth, bright colors, 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Quilts! Quilts!
Marseilles Bed Quilts.
Honey Comb Bed Quilts.
Honey Comb Crib Quilts.
Honey Comb Cradle Quilts.
TABLE COVERS.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, very cheap.
Lace Curtains.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Table Napkins and Towels.
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,
Hosiery, Notions, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB
Printing House,
CORNER OF
WOOD ST. AND THIRD AVE.
BLANKS.
NOTES OF ALL KINDS,
SINGLE AND IN BOOKS.
Blank Receipts,
SINGLE AND IN BOOKS.
MORTGAGES,
QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS,
COMMON BONDS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
AGREEMENTS,
LEASES, WARRANTEE DEEDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
LANDLORDS' WARRANTS,
LEASES OF ALL KINDS.
Summons and Subpœnæs,
EXECUTIONS AND SCIRE FACIAS,
DECLARATIONS,
COMMONWEALTH WARRANTS,
AFFIDAVITS, BONDS,
ATTACHMENTS,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
GARNISHEE ATTACHMENT,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
COMMITMENTS,
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
NOTARY'S BLANKS,
BANKRUPT BLANKS.
Blank Books.
DAY BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
LEDGERS,
CASH BOOKS,
RECORD BOOKS,
JUSTICES' DOCKETS.
COMMON INDEX BOOKS.
WE MAKE TO ORDER
All Kinds of Blank Books.
FOR BANKS AND BANKERS,
FOR COUNTY RECORDS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
FOR MANUFACTURERS,
FOR RAILROADS,
FOR OIL AND COAL COMPANIES,
FOR MASONIC LODGES,
FOR ODD FELLOWS' LODGES,
FOR LODGES OF EVERY KIND,
FOR ALL CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.
ALL WORK
Executed in the Best Style.
my16:w100
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my1-w90
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w81

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Summer Dress Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Black and Colored Silk Poplin Dresses.
Wash Poplins in Beautiful Chene Mixtures.
Gros Grain Black Silks for Sacques.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Black and Colored Poplin Alpacas.
Striped and Figured D. B. S.
Grenadines, Plain and Spotted.
Black Silk Sacques,
BLACK SILK BASQUES,
Plain and Striped
Summer Shawls,
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
SUMMER SKIRTS,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22
DEXTER
Washing Machine.

A Perfect Machine at Last!
Call and see this Machine and you will be at once convinced that it is just the thing needed by every family. Satisfaction guaranteed.
This Machine can be paid for by the month.
☞ Agents wanted in every county. County rights for sale.
R. H. LONG, Agent,
34 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF
Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NORTHERN
Pacific Railroad.
To Railroad Contractors.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red river, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the roadbed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure.
The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price,

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

may9

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 17, 1870.

The great plethora in the money market renders the upward movement more manipulated by cliques an easy matter, and whenever there is a short interest outstanding uncovered, an upward movement is set on foot by bidding up gold, bonds and stocks.

Gold opened at 114¼, advanced to 115, and closed at 114¾, with a very strong feeling in the room.

Government securities are steady under light investment demand and small offers. The dullness of the general business, however, brings out all lots that were not bought as a permanent investment.

Stocks are stronger and higher in the averages, but closed off about one-fourth per cent. Reading sold up to 105¾. These shares are now the strongest on the list.

In our local market some inquiries are made for municipal and improvement bonds, but under an easy money market these securities have improved in value and are now quoted much higher when in demand, although when offered the market appears as dull as ever.

Money is 6 to 8 per cent. Business dull.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114¾	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	117	N. Y. Central	101¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	104¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	Pitts. F. W. & C	90
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Ohio & Miss.	38½
Consols 1868	93¼	Mich. Southern	99¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	114¾	Cleve. & P.	90¼
5-20 Bonds 1868	114¾	C. R. I. & P.	91
10-40	108	Chicago & N. W.	81¾
Adams Express	69½	N. W. Pref.	90¾
Merchants U. Ex.	41¾	Erie.	

	Large.	Small
London Exchange per pound	9.62	5.74
Paris Exchange per Franc	22¾	23
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	88	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	49½
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. L. Bonds	85¾	86¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114¾
U. S. 5-20's 1862	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	114¾
U. S. 5-20's 1864	111¾	10-40's	108¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	12	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	8¾	Cy. Pacifics	12

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 17, 1870.

Money easy at 5@5 on call. Sterling firm at 9½@9¾, but asking 9¾ at the close. Commercial bills scarce at 9@9¼. Gold firm; opened at 114¾; touched 114¾@115, and closed at 114¾@115. Carrying rates 3@4¼. Clearances $83,000,000; exports, $113,700.

Governments strong. Coupons '81, 117@117¼; do '62, 112¾@112¾; do '64, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 111¾@112; do new, 110¾@111; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾. 10-40s 108¾@108¾. Currency sixes 125@126½.

State bonds steady. Missouris, 93¾; old Tennessees, 60¾; do new, 56¾; North Carolinas, 39¾; do new, 25¾.

Railway market weak in the afternoon and lowest quotations of the day were made at the close. Market closed strong, with recovery and assumed a steadier tone but feverish. At one time during the day the highest prices of the day were made in New York Central and Reading in which stocks active business was transacted at extreme advance. Other stocks in the market were Rock Island, Lake Shore and New Ohio and Mississippi. Miscellaneous list active in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph. Express stocks neglected.

Canton, 39½; Cumberland, 14; Western Union Telegraph, 82½; Quicksilver, 39½; Mariposa, 15½; do, preferred, 30½; Adams Express, 69½; Wells 15, American, 42; United States, 41¼; Pacific Mail, 99; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 91; Harlem, 140½; Reading, 104¾; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 98¾; Illinois Central, 141¾; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 81¾; do, preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 120¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 66¾; do, preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 56¾; do, preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 35; do, preferred, 60; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do, preferred, 114½; Ohio & Missouri, 38½; Boston, Hudson & Erie, 5¾; C. C. & C., 79; Dubuque, 103¾.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $77,023,049; currency, $4,123,507; general balance, $82,360,402.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 17, 1870.

The oil market continues quiet and devoid of anything very important. As repeatedly noted, the reported strikes and increased production is not without its influence, and while there is an almost entire absence of anything like speculation, the feeling, generally, seems to be rather "bearish," and the impression is again gaining strength, that prices are likely to rule low this year as compared with 1869, and even those who were sanguine within a very brief period, of big prices, have changed their minds. It is possible and even probable that prices may advance considerably above present quotations, but the feeling is that the extreme prices of last year, brought about in many instances by manipulation, are not likely to be realized this year.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and weak, and while there is no quotable change, we quote 12c as the outward. Sales 2,000 bbls seller June at 12, and a small sale of low gravity, on spot at 12¼. This grading not well supported, and the above figures will apply to seller May; July to December quoted at 12¼@12½; seller all year 12; and buyer, 11¾.

REFINED.

Market opened up steady but later in the day became weak. Sale 500 each September and October at 29; May quoted at 27¾; June at 27¾; July 27¾; July to December, 28; and buyer all year, 29¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 400, on account P Hutchinson; Stella Oil works 80, on account S A Hull; E L Goodwin 80, on account J B Barbour; Pennock & Benson 80, on account T Chess; J M Riter 100, on account J B Barbour A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; J Gallagher 80, on account T King. 2,000 bbls.

Total 2,000 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philada.

Braun & Wagner 600 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 1,050 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 150 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 100 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philada.

Total 2,831 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., 100 bbls oil to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

From Parker for D. Bly, Phila.

Brooks, B. & Co. 200 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 900 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1,200 bbls.

STATEMENT FOR DAILY GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1870.

From Parker for Fisher Bro. to M. Lloyd, Phila., 642 bbls.

From Parker for Parker & Thompson to L. Macey Sons, New York, 780 bbls.

From Parker for J. Bushnell to Warden, F. & Co., Phila., 642 bbls.

From Parker for D. C. Herbst to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 404 bbls.

From Cochran for D. C. Herbst to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 100 bbls.

From Foster for J. B. Barbourto Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 497 bbls.

From Scrubgrass for A. P. Bennett to J. Packhurst, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, 240 bbls.

From Venango City to other points, 289 bbls.

Total 3,649 bbls.

Total to Phila 1,284 bbls

Total to New York 780 bbls

Total to Baltimore 1,281 bbls.

Total to other points 289 bbls

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The market is very quiet, but prices are nevertheless without any important change. Heavy brown sheetings command 13½@13¾c; best browns drills 15¼@15½c. Bates & Lancaster ginghams 15c; Southward, do 13½c, and Amoskeag and Ballou cambrics 15c. Lancaster stripes are sold up close by agents at 13@14c for light and dark, yet one or two jobbing houses offer them at 9c below the market price. Prints of desirable makes in approved styles are in request at 11@11½c, but passed styles on standard cloth can be bought at lower rates.

Detroit.

DETOIT, May 17.—Flour is in lively demand and the market very firm; high grades $6.25@6.50. Wheat steady and firm; extra $1.50, No. 1 $1.40, regular $1.25. Corn 90@90c. Oats 90c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 17, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise is steady though quiet and hardly as brisk as it has been, though this is nearly always the case at this season of the year. Grain is moderately active with a steady local demand, and stocks are considerably reduced. The grocery trade is falling off somewhat, and prices although unchanged, are weak. The excitement which for a time prevailed in the flour market appears to be subsiding, and the general impression is that prices are not likely to go any higher, and that the chances are favorable for a turn backward, though it is not probable that there will be any material change, soon, one way or the other. While it is admitted that there has been and is still a good export demand, yet as an offset against this stocks are large, and the prospects for the coming wheat crop could not be better.

ASHES—Firmer in the east but unchanged here. Common Soda, 4; refined, 4¼. Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—Steady and in light supply, sales at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Continues very dull and commission men are so anxious to realize that they are willing to accept almost any offer that is made. We are reported sales of good to strictly prime roll at 15@20 cts., and even at these comparatively low prices, the demand seems to be very light.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, $1.75@2.15 per bushel as to quality.

CARBON OIL—The demand is only moderate, but prices are maintained, 24@24½ cts for 25 gallon lot lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Is dull and difficult to quote definitely, ranging from 13@17 cts, as to quality.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand, as might be expected, is nearly confined to parties who remain unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 12@13 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 15@16 and dried Cherries, 20@22.

EGGS—The arrivals for some days past have been comparatively light, and the market appears to be gaining some strength, though as yet there is no quotable advance in prices. We give 15c, as the ruling quotation for fresh packed.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a moderate local demand, but there is no change chatever in prices. We continue to quote western flour in store at $5.50@5.75 for spring wheat; $5.75@6 for winter wheat, and $7@7½ for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $4.50.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for wheat and we can report some 800 or 900 bushels of red at $1.38 bulk, white is quoted 5 to 8 higher. Oats rather slow but unchanged; we can report sales on wharf and track at 51@52, and these may be regarded as the ruling quotations. Corn is dull notwithstanding it is in limited supply, as the demand, in this market, is confined to a few small lots for local use. 500 bushels prime ear, on wharf, at 87, and we are cognizant of offers to sell shelled at 92@93, with sales, we think, at these figures. Rye, sales of some 200 bushels at 98, cash, and 250 bushels at $1.30 days. Barley is dull as the malting season is over, and prime spring cannot be quoted above 80.

HAY—Is dull and drooping; sales at Allegheny market yesterday at $20@22 per ton.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1.30@1.35, and No. 2, 90.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, and holders are anxious to close out. Peach Blows may be quoted at 35@40. Buckeyes do not seem to be wanted at any price.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a good jobbing demand and regular sales at quotations. Plain Shoulders, 13¾@13¾; Sugar cured do, 15@15½; Sugar cured Hams, 18@19½; Short Rib, 15; Clear, 17¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18@19½; Canvassed do, 19½@19¾; Lard, in tierces, 13¾@13¾; in kegs, 18½@18¾; Mess Pork, $30@31.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or Timothy Seeds as the season is virtually over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.15, and a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton lower and heavy with sales 2,300 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 12,611 bbls; prices are 10c lower; sales 8,200 bbls at $4.75@4.95 for superfine State and western; $5.00@5.30, extra State and western; $5.35@5.85, good to choice do; $4.05@6.10, extra Ohio; $5.20@6.50, white wheat do; $5.50@6.10, extra do; $5.10@5.25, choice to fancy St. Louis; $5.25@6.50, Southern. Rye Flour firmer; sales 300 bbls at $4.50@5.85. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat: receipts 58,000 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 94,000 bush at $1.36@1.37 for No. 2 spring, the latter price for extra choice Milwaukee; $1.37 for winter red western; $1.35, winter red State. Rye: market quiet and unchanged. Barley and Barley Malt nominally unchanged. Oats: 5,000 bush Canada. Peas in bond at 95c. Corn: receipts 10,400 bush. Corn dull and heavy sales at 78@80 cts for new mixed western at 81@82c; 1.12; new yellow western $1.15; hot 95c@$1.02. Oats: receipts 27,327 bush. Oats more active and heavy; sales 50,000 bush at 57@58c for new western; in store and afloat 60@61c for Ohio and state. Hay selling at $85@95 for shipping; $115@125 for retail lots. Hops steady at 15@20c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar: Cuba crate request sales of 100 hhds Porto Rico at 9¾c. Sugar dull sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c. Petroleum quiet: crude 15½c; refined 28½c. Rice firm sales of 75 tierces at 6½@7¾c. Turpentine quiet at 41@42c. Pork scarcely so steady; sales 850 bbls at $23.75@23.80 mess; $22@23.50 prime; $20@22.25 prime mess, the latter for city. Beef quiet: 100 bbls at $11@15 plain mess, and $16@18 extra mess. Beef hams are quiet and steady: 40 bbls at $28@35. Cut meats: Beef steady at $26 for prime mess; $30 India mess; 100 tcs old prime mess $15@25. Cut meats steady: 350 pkgs 12½@12¾c shoulders; 17¾@18¾c hams; bagged hams 19¼c. Middles firm; 75 hds Strictly Smoked sold at 15¾@15¾c. Lard: steady; 350 tcs at 15¾@16¾c steam; 16¾c kettle; also 1,000 tcs steam for May, June and July at 16¾@16¾c. Butter quiet. Cheese: Ohio, Cheese steady 8@13¾. Freights to Liverpool dull and tending downward.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and 50@10c lower. Wheat dull, heavy and nominally lower at $1.36@1.39 for No. 2 spring, and $1.38@1.41 for winter red; and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and heavy at 86c for western in store. Corn dull at $1.05@1.12 for new mixed western. Pork nominal. Lard quiet. Beef firm and quiet. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 16¾c on the spot, 16¾@16¾c seller three months. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Tobacco is active and strong. Cotton held at 22c without sales. Hemp, scarce and higher at $1.25@1.65 for undressed. Flour firm, and low grades scarce, with sales of fall superfine at $4.25@4.50, double extra at $5.00@5.50, and family brands at $5.50@5.75. Wheat; all grades below choice fall are heavy and declining, with sales No. 2 red at $1.08@1.10, No. 1 do. $1.20@1.25, choice to fancy, $1.30@1.50. Corn is unsettled, except white, which was firm, at full prices; mixed and yellow held at 80@81c, and generally for fancy white at $1.05@1.15. Oats dull closing lc lower, at 62@63c. Barley dull, at 80c for Minnesota spring. Rye inactive at 82@83c. Whiskey quiet at $1.08. Groceries generally unchanged. Provisions are very firm and held higher, but no advance was established. Pork $30@30.50, the latter for heavy. Bacon dry salt shoulders sold at 12c. Bacon shoulders 13¾@13¾c; clear rib, 16c, and clear sides, 17¾c. Lard nominal at 16@16½c for prime steam to choice kettle. Receipts—4,000 barrels flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, 3,100 bushels barley, 3,200 bushels rye, and 350 head of hogs.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Cattle of best quality are scarce and wanted, and prices range at 5@5½c. Hogs are steady, at 8@9¼c for good to choice.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Eastern exchange firm and unchanged. Flour moderately active at $5@5.25 for spring extra. Wheat opened dull at 92¼@93c for No. 2, and subsequently became active, with sales at 94@94¾c, closing in the afternoon the market was again dull, closing at 94 cash, 96 seller June. Corn quiet and 1@1½c lower; sales No. 2 at 85¾@86c, closing at 85¾@86¾; this afternoon market dull and unchanged. Oats opened dull at 38@38¾c for No. 2, and closed the same at 40@40¾. Rye quiet at 78¾@79c, closing firmer at 79@80. Barley is dull at 60@65 for No. 2. Highwines steady at $1.06 for wood. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork close at $29@29.50; lard 16¼@16¾c; salted shoulders 12@12¼c. Cattle active at $5@8.50 for common to extra. Hogs active and firm; Hogs dull and 15 to 20c lower at $6.65@9.25 for fair to extra. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 6,334 bbls flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 102,000 bush corn, 30,679 bush oats, 2,277 bush rye, 3,850 bush barley. Shipments: flour 5,991 bbls, wheat 36,160 bush, corn 99,225, oats 1,530. Freights unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour in moderate demand and the market steady; family at $5.10@5.40. Wheat unchanged at $1.10@1.12. Corn dull and demand light, with more sellers than buyers at 86c for sound and 82c for damp. Oats dull and unchanged, with sales of No 2 at 56c, No 1 at 60c and white at 68@65c. Barley in demand and firm at 80 to $1.15. Cotton dull and declining, with sales of middlings at 22½@22¾c. Tobacco in good demand and all grades of Kentucky leaf are 2@3c higher and the supply is not equal to the demand. Whisky dull at $1.07 for old prices made. Mess pork quiet but held firmly at $30. Lard in fair demand at 16¾c, but is mostly held at 15¾c; country sold at 16c. There is a good demand for bulk shoulders at 12c, but are held at 12¾c; sides held at 13c, but this is ¼c above the views of buyers; sugar cured shoulders 13¾c; held at 13¾c, but no sales above 13¾c; sides sold at 16¾ and 17¾c, though 17¾c demand and not filled. Sugar cured hams 19@20c, the latter an extreme rate. Butter 25@30c. Eggs 15c. Linseed oil $1.05@1.06. Lard oil 85c lower at $1.20@1.25. Gold 114¾. Exchange steady.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and active; No. 2 red Wabash $1.49; No. 1 white Michigan $1.44; regular do, $1.25; amber Michigan $1.13½; No. 1 red $1.15; No. 2 do $1.12; No. 3 white Wabash $1.07@1.08. Corn unchanged; No. 1 91c; No. 2 90c. Oats a shade lower; No. 1 59c. Freights quiet at 3@3½c to Buffalo; 6¾@7c to Oswego, and 7½@8c to Canal ports. Receipts—Flour 1,800 bbls; wheat 15,000 bu; corn 13,000 bu; oats 1,200 bu. Shipments—flour 900 bbls; wheat 2200 bu; corn 9,00 bu; oats 700 bu.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Cotton weak; middlings 21½c. Flour $5. Corn weak at $1.20. Oats 56c. Rye $1. Mess pork $30. Cheese steady 8@15c. Freights to Liverpool dull and tending downward.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and 50@10c lower. Wheat dull, heavy and nominally lower at $1.36@1.39 for No. 2 spring, and $1.38@1.41 for winter red; and nominally unchanged. Corn lower and heavy at 86c for western in store. Corn dull at $1.05@1.12 for new mixed western. Pork nominal. Lard quiet. Beef firm and quiet. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 16¾c on the spot, 16¾@16¾c seller three months. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Tobacco is active and strong. Cotton held at 22c without sales. Hemp, scarce and higher at $1.25@1.65 for undressed. Flour firm, and low grades scarce, with sales of fall superfine at $4.25@4.50, double extra at $5.00@5.50, and family brands at $5.50@5.75. Wheat; all grades below choice fall are heavy and declining, with sales No. 2 red at $1.08@1.10, No. 1 do. $1.20@1.25, choice to fancy, $1.30@1.50. Corn is unsettled, except white, which was firm, at full prices; mixed and yellow held at 80@81c, and generally for fancy white at $1.05@1.15. Oats dull closing lc lower, at 62@63c. Barley dull, at 80c for Minnesota spring. Rye inactive at 82@83c. Whiskey quiet at $1.08. Groceries generally unchanged. Provisions are very firm and held higher, but no advance was established. Pork $30@30.50, the latter for heavy. Bacon dry salt shoulders sold at 12c. Bacon shoulders 13¾@13¾c; clear rib, 16c, and clear sides, 17¾c. Lard nominal at 16@16½c for prime steam to choice kettle. Receipts—4,000 barrels flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, 3,100 bushels barley, 3,200 bushels rye, and 350 head of hogs.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Cattle of best quality are scarce and wanted, and prices range at 5@5½c. Hogs are steady, at 8@9¼c for good to choice.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Eastern exchange firm and unchanged. Flour moderately active at $5@5.25 for spring extra. Wheat opened dull at 92¼@93c for No. 2, and subsequently became active, with sales at 94@94¾c, closing in the afternoon the market was again dull, closing at 94 cash, 96 seller June. Corn quiet and 1@1½c lower; sales No. 2 at 85¾@86c, closing at 85¾@86¾; this afternoon market dull and unchanged. Oats opened dull at 38@38¾c for No. 2, and closed the same at 40@40¾. Rye quiet at 78¾@79c, closing firmer at 79@80. Barley is dull at 60@65 for No. 2. Highwines steady at $1.06 for wood. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork close at $29@29.50; lard 16¼@16¾c; salted shoulders 12@12¼c. Cattle active at $5@8.50 for common to extra. Hogs active and firm; Hogs dull and 15 to 20c lower at $6.65@9.25 for fair to extra. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 6,334 bbls flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 102,000 bush corn, 30,679 bush oats, 2,277 bush rye, 3,850 bush barley. Shipments: flour 5,991 bbls, wheat 36,160 bush, corn 99,225, oats 1,530. Freights unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour in moderate demand and the market steady; family at $5.10@5.40. Wheat unchanged at $1.10@1.12. Corn dull and demand light, with more sellers than buyers at 86c for sound and 82c for damp. Oats dull and unchanged, with sales of No 2 at 56c, No 1 at 60c and white at 68@65c. Barley in demand and firm at 80 to $1.15. Cotton dull and declining, with sales of middlings at 22½@22¾c. Tobacco in good demand and all grades of Kentucky leaf are 2@3c higher and the supply is not equal to the demand. Whisky dull at $1.07 for old prices made. Mess pork quiet but held firmly at $30. Lard in fair demand at 16¾c, but is mostly held at 15¾c; country sold at 16c. There is a good demand for bulk shoulders at 12c, but are held at 12¾c; sides held at 13c, but this is ¼c above the views of buyers; sugar cured shoulders 13¾c; held at 13¾c, but no sales above 13¾c; sides sold at 16¾ and 17¾c, though 17¾c demand and not filled. Sugar cured hams 19@20c, the latter an extreme rate. Butter 25@30c. Eggs 15c. Linseed oil $1.05@1.06. Lard oil 85c lower at $1.20@1.25. Gold 114¾. Exchange steady.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and active; No. 2 red Wabash $1.49; No. 1 white Michigan $1.44; regular do, $1.25; amber Michigan $1.13½; No. 1 red $1.15; No. 2 do $1.12; No. 3 white Wabash $1.07@1.08. Corn unchanged; No. 1 91c; No. 2 90c. Oats a shade lower; No. 1 59c. Freights quiet at 3@3½c to Buffalo; 6¾@7c to Oswego, and 7½@8c to Canal ports. Receipts—Flour 1,800 bbls; wheat 15,000 bu; corn 13,000 bu; oats 1,200 bu. Shipments—flour 900 bbls; wheat 2200 bu; corn 9,00 bu; oats 700 bu.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Cotton weak; middlings 21½c. Flour $5. Corn weak at $1.20. Oats 56c. Rye $1. Mess pork nominal at $1.05@1.30. Hay: choice delivered $19.50. Pork $30. Bacon 13¾, 17¾, 17¾c. Bulk meats 12¾, 16¾c. Lard 17c. Hams: sugar cured 19½c. Whiskey $1.07. Tobacco active, with sales of 300 hhds at $4.00@8.00, frosted to lugs $8.25@8.50, low to fine leaf dull and unsettled, but unchanged at $5.40.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Flour quiet. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower at $1.10 for No. 1 red, and $1.12@1.13 were the nominal rates for No. 2 do. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats lower at 58c for No. 1 State. Rye steady at 95c@$1. Barley nominal. Petroleum on spot very quiet and nominally unchanged at 25c for round lots of refined; sales 1,000 bbls seller June at 24c and 1,000 bbls seller July at 24¾c for crude.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 99c for No. 1 and 94c for No. 2. Oats dull at 47½c for No. 2. Corn steady at 87c for rejected. Rye steady at 81c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Freights weak and rates unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls flour, 22,000 bush wheat. Shipments: 1,000 bbls flour, 100,000 bush wheat.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat: $1.28@1.32. Corn: white lower at $1.20@1.22; yellow dull at $1.16. Oats firm at 65c. Pork: mess firm at $30. Bacon active and firm: rib sides 17c, clear sides 17¾c, shoulders 14c and hams 20@21c. Lard quiet at 17¾c. Whisky firm at $1.10@1.12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Flour extremely quiet; spring wheat extra $5.37@6.90. Wheat very quiet; red western $1.34@1.37. Rye steady; western $1.05. Corn active and lower; yellow at 86@ western $1.11. Oats 64@66c. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions dull and firmer. Mess pork $30. Lard 16¾@17c. Whisky firm at $1.10.

Memphis

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton in good demand at 22c for middlings. Exports—190 bales. Flour is firmer at $5@6. Corn active at $1.10@1.15. Oats dull at 68c. Hay dull at $22. Bran dull and quiet at 1¼@1½c. Pork quiet at $30.50. Bacon: shoulders 14¼c, sides 18¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 17.—50 bbls whisky, J Finch & Co; 100 do flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 cars staves, W Hastings, 5 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 5 do wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 2 do do, T P Rush; 20 bgs wheat, McHenry & Hood; 53 do oats, W H Hagan; 102 do oats, Kell & Hitchart; 111 do do, S Hood; 42 do do, 12 do wheat, Meanor & Harper; 20 do corn, 27 do wheat, 38 do oats, 11 do potatoes, P Duff & Sons; 24 do corn, Rinehart & Stevens; 6 bdls rags, 1 bbl apples, W Hogg; 3 do pork, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bdls hoes, P H Laufman; 4 bxs tools, Logan, Graff & Co; 17 bdls iron, Reese, Graff & Bull; 5 caddies tobacco, D P Cooper; 5 do do do, J Fullerton; 25 do do, J Kingsbury; 30 do do, R W Jenkinson; 6 cases do, P H Smith; 10 hf butts do, Carter, McG & Co; 10 do do, Head & Metzgar; 12 do do, 20 bxs do, 84 seed-dies do, W L Jones; 25 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 250 buckets tar, Knox & Orr; 5 hf bbls pork, P Sevis & Co; 14 tcs shovels, Dalzell & Town-sand; 1 tc sausage, J P Hanna; 7 bxs candles, Voigt & McGraw 2 tcs beef, 1 box bacon, J A Renshaw.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 17.—4 cars b ore, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 1 do do, Graff & Co; 2 do do, Lyon & Shorb; 1 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 77,000 shingles, Mellon Bros; 8,000 ft lum, Quewan & D; 16,000 do do, 200 cedar posts, R A Clark & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dalzell & Town-sand; 1 tc sausage, J P Hanna; 7 bxs candles, Voigt & McGraw 2 tcs beef, 1 box bacon, J A Renshaw.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 17.—4 cars b ore, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 1 do do, Graff & Co; 2 do do, Lyon & Shorb; 1 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 77,000 shingles, Mellon Bros; 8,000 ft lum, Quewan & D; 16,000 do do, 200 cedar posts, R A Clark & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dalzell & Town-sand; 1 tc sausage, J P Hanna; 7 bxs candles, Voigt & McGraw 2 tcs beef, 1 box bacon, J A Renshaw.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 17.—160 bbls flour; 21 do whisky; 25 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 6 bxs cheese, A J Kerr; 61 bgs rye, Dan Wallace; 20 bbls tallow, E E Patton; 24 sks rye, J A Fahnestock; 2 sks seed, Houck, Jamison & Co; 20 bxs matches, Knox & Orr; 2 bxs meal, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 bgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Mrs Gurgis; 2 bgs eggs, 1 keg butter, J Seibert; 28 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 10 do do, Woodworth & Davison; 40 doz h rakes, J Bowen, 400 sks flour, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, Smith & Wetherell; 100 do do, Laugenheim; 100 do do, owner; 25 cases lard, Dalzell & Townsend; 25 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 100 bbls flour, Wm Lang & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 17.—1 car mdse, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Drake Pills and Painter, W Bigelow & Co; 2 do do, 2 pkgs eggs, 1 bx butter, L J Blanchard; 3 cars meal, J Moorhead; 1 car barley, J M Carter; 1 car flour, Judge & Co; 10 bbls flour, 1 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 9 pkgs butter and eggs, J Hilty; 8 do do, J C Cuddy; 6 do do, R H Sturgeon & Co; 2 do do, H T Bruggerman; 21 sks oats, 30 do wheat, 6 do rye, 12 do corn, Scott & Gisal.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 17.—1 car cooperage, Ralya & Hill; 1 do do, Voeghtly & Ki; 6 do metal, Lewis, B & D; 48 bbls oil, Carney; 2 cars metal, Reiter & Co; 109 bgs oats, 72 do rye, R Knox & Son; 9 cars wheat, Kennedy & Forrester & Co; 100 bbls flour, Adams & K; 4 cars ore, Lewis, B & D; 40 sks feed, W C Brown.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINGTON, May 17.—50 casses cement, J Dunlap; 4 do do, 3 bbls do, W A Jones; 15 cases, 5 bbls do, B L Fahnestock & Co; 2 bbls do, W D Cooper; 8 do do, Reed, Bro; 1 do do, W T Brown; 100 do m pork, Clark & Co; 5 bbls d apples, 39 sks potatoes, P Duff & Son; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 18 do do, O Frances; 63 bdls willows, I Dickey & Co; 10 hf butts tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 6 bales tow, E Edmondson & Son; 91 bxs medicines, J Henderson & Co; 1 pkg glass, Page, Z & D; 150 bunches staves, 40 do hoops, Phillips, A W; 1 bbl sugar, 10 do g apples, Hood & Co; 100 tons coal, Nimick, Dalzell & Co; lot furniture, T C Fulton; 6 tin safes, C Schulze; 2 wardrobes, C Espy & Son; 60 chairs, Game & L; 28 rockers, Dauler & Son; 1 bbl eggs, 3 do d apples, Woodworth & Co; 5 do g apples, W H Graff & Co; 19 horses, R Patterson; 125 bdls back poles, C Fairman; 6,000 feet oak scantlin, Pittsburgh Coal Co; 1 pony, A Montgomery; 5 kgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bdls sacks, Rose & E; 14 live hogs, S C Hamitt; 1 bbl do, J Kingsbury; 1 do do, Wm Lang & Co; 6 g apples, 9 firkins butter, V Seigner; 15 bgs c meal, Houck, J & Co; 3 bbls c combs, J D Thompson & Co.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 17.—13 bales hay, R Thomlinson; 3 pkgs butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 80 sks w glass, R C Schmertz; 100 sks coke, McHenry & Hood; 100 sheep, Arrison & Co; 33 sks oats, 13 pkgs butter and eggs, Mitchner & Co; 1 bbl butter, Johnston & Co; 1 bx do, Kramer, H & Co; 16 bgs oats, Means & Coffin; 160 sks corn, 92 do wheat; 15 sks oats, McCracken, G & Co; 246 gals stoneware, Thos Fergus; 100 do do, W D Cooper; 8 do do, Reed, Welsh & Co; 1 bbl whisky, W J Meek; 8 bales hay, Campbell & Coulson.

GENEVA PER BELLE, May 17.—1 bx lye, Means & Coffin; 25 sks corn, McBane & Alger; 13 sks corn, McCrackin, Gilbreath & Co; 65 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 15 empty bbls, W Geneste; 4 bbls tallow, Mr Reed; 1 bale rags, 1 bx eggs, W S Brown; 1 bx sunds, J M Covert; 55 pcs lumber, E Barron; 500 pcs iron, Wrights; 15 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; 18 sks oats, E Stephens.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH ..... Commander,
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDA

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Alderman Eggers' police are in quest of Philip Quest for whipping his wife, Sarah.

Yesterday Alderman Humbert committed to jail for trial Michael Nolan, charged with larceny by bailee by Margaret Thompson.

Mollie McManus was found this morning at one o'clock lying in the gutter in "Tin Pot" alley. She was removed to the lock-up.

A young man, known by the name of Slim Jim, was arrested last night on Sixth avenue, for fighting, by officer Garber after a chase of some ten minutes.

Assistant Fire Marshal.—We learn that August Ammon, Esq., of East Birmingham, has been appointed Assistant Fire Marshal. A good appointment.

Assault and Battery.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Luke Hamilton, who was charged with assault and battery on oath of Mary Ragan before the Mayor, yesterday.

Mayor Callow yesterday committed Mary Williams to jail for thirty days, for disorderly conduct. Her companion, Thomas Wilson, was released upon payment of a fine of ten dollars.

Yesterday Stephen Hoffman made information before Alderman Koenig, against William Hall, for keeping a disorderly house on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward. Warrant issued.

Yesterday Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of Albert Stahler, proprietor of a saloon on Penn street, who is charged by Fritz Stock with selling liquor on Sunday.

Some time before daybreak yesterday a couple of horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. Holshouse at Sewickley. This is the second time the animals have been taken. No clue this time.

A Grateful Son.—Francis Saukey made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday charging his son John with assault and battery. He alleged that the latter came home drunk and beat him. A warrant was issued.

Notice.—A meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny County will be held Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Danse, No. 4 Eighth street. All persons interested in the cause are invited to attend.

Visiting a shop in the Twelfth ward, and threatening to whip Thomas Owens, will likely cause Dennis Collins some trouble, as the fact has been made known to Alderman Herron who has issued a warrant for Dennis' arrest.

Cross Suits.—John Emwright yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, against Louis Zemmer, for assault and battery. Louis entered a cross suit against Emwright for surety of the peace. The parties had a quarrel in a shop in the Ninth ward. Both gave bail for hearings.

The first election for Directors of the new German Savings Bank ichartered by the late Legislature) was held yesterday, when Messrs. G. Meyran, J. F. Havekotte, A. Steinmetz, Adam Reineman, G. Schleiter, Joseph Abel, James R. Kerr, C. Barchfield and Joseph Morgantstern were chosen.

Mr. John Smith, of Allegheny, cut down a pine in the yard of his residence, and proposed upon which a lot of clothing was hung out to dry. The clothing was drabbled in the mud, and Mrs. Smith was arrested yesterday, and held for a hearing for malicious mischief, before Alderman Eggers.

Every man likes to correct his children himself, if they need it. Richard Brockstone, of the Third Ward, Allegheny, appreciates this truth now, as he has been held to answer a charge of assault and battery before Alderman Bolster, for whipping a youthful heir of Conrad Meyer, one of his neighbors.

Sarah Barrett complained to Alderman Herron, yesterday, that Mary Ann Eliott had thrown a bucket of dirty water upon her head. The parties are neighbors in the Twelfth ward but have not recently been on the best terms. The Alderman arrested the offending female and she gave bail for a hearing.

Last evening an interesting temperance meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny. (Rev. Swift's) Beaver street. Addresses were made by Rev. R. Hall, Prof. L. H. Eaton, and G. W. Bradley. The time for the annual meeting of the Temperance-ville League was fixed for the first week in June.

Leg Broken.—John Harder, in the employ of Messrs. Diebold & Blair, ice merchants, Eighth ward, Allegheny, had his leg broken yesterday, while engaged in storing away the ice, when a large block fell upon his right leg, and being harder than the limb, the latter had to give way. Dr. Ehrhart attended to his injuries.

Paying the Fiddler.—Louis Coffman had an old grudge against Emrich Fiddler and wanted to pay him back—a desire which he carried out yesterday by striking the latter in the face. The attacked party called upon Alderman Bolster and Louis was arrested and had a hearing for assault and battery. The parties reside in the Third ward, Allegheny.

Housekeepers should look at those exquisite tea sets, just manufactured from new designs, and in store, at No. 361 Liberty street. They are from the celebrated Keystone Pottery, and for elegance in finish and durability are unexcelled. Mr. Hall, the owner, has taken especial pains with the workmanship, challenge competition without fear of failure.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a team belonging to John Hall & Co., took fright at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street and ran off with a wagon load, and had it not been for the timely intervention of officer Moorhead great damage might have been the result. A small boy was thrown from the wagon but did not sustain serious injury.

Expensive.—Joseph Beck made a bad investment yesterday. He purchased a pint of whisky, "villainous stuff" for which he cost him $15. He did not exactly pay that much for the whisky, but it cost him that in the end. He paid forty cents for the liquor and subsequently met Jack Bradford and Ed O'Donnell, who were confined in the lock-up, for which offense he was fined $10 and costs.

A Change.—Col. James Duncan, on account of ill health, has been compelled to resign the position of Chief of Police of Allegheny. Mayor Callow has appointed Mr. Benjamin Clark, of the day force, to fill the vacancy. Col. Duncan was an obliging and gentlemanly officer, aside from his detective abilities, and the necessity for his resignation is regretted by all who have had business at the office.

Cruel Invitation.—John Pinkham alleged, before Alderman McMasters yesterday, that Charles Mullen had invited him out the other evening to take a drink and then, when he was he was outside his own door, had dealt him a violent blow on the head with a poker. The Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of Mullen for aggravated assault and battery.

Mr. John Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street, deals wholesale and retail in tobacco, snuff, cigars and all articles in that trade. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him. His stock is fresh and very large, and his terms cannot be excelled. All lovers of the weed should patronize Megraw, as he can appreciate their wants, and can supply them immediately with the best article manufactured.

Fraternal Correction.—David and Thomas Scott are brothers, residing in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. Thomas is the elder. He watches over his relative with fraternal care, and admonishes the young David of his faults by whipping him occasionally. He tried it yesterday. It is said, when David resented, and appealed to Alderman Taylor, who will arbitrate the case as soon as Thomas is brought before him.

Alleged False Pretence.—Yesterday Mr. J. G. Wyresworth made information against Mary Manning for false pretence. It is alleged that Mary visited the book store of Wyresworth, and stated to the little girl in attendance that her father had agreed to sell her a large family Bible upon the installment plan, paying one dollar each week until the amount was secured. Having thus obtained possession of the book, Mary pawned it for five dollars, and spent the money in whiskey. She was arrested and committed for a hearing.

Row in Virgin Alley.

This morning about one o'clock the attention of the police was attracted to Virgin Alley. James Dickson, a noted character, was amusing himself by smashing the window, sashes, queensware, etc., in the house of Kate Howard, above Smithfield street. Kate was absent, and only arrived after the work had been made. Six policemen escorted James to the lock-up. It seems he was aggry at Kate's delay in coming home, and took this method to express his displeasure and entertaining himself.

Sheep Shearing.

By appointment of the Wool Growers' Association a Sheep Shearing festival will be held at Harvey McMurrays, in Peters township, twelve miles from this city via Washington avenue, on Thursday, the 19th inst., all day. It is expected that the attendance will be very large and the occasion will doubtless be one of great interest to the farmers and others who will be present, especially as of late these meetings are frequented by competing agricultural implement venders, and even aspirants for political preferment not unfrequently display their kind feelings and persuasive powers to the assembled constituency.

The Greys.

Pursuant to announcement the Duquesne Greys held a dress parade yesterday. The turn out was quite respectable and they made an exceedingly fine appearance. The battalion which is under command of Col. Campbell formed at the arsenal on Fourth avenue, and, preceded by the Great Western band, and the regimental drum corps, proceeded to Diamond Square, Allegheny, where the dress parade was held. Both men and officers evinced great proficiency in drill, and were universally admired by all who saw them. That veteran soldier and protege of the Greys, Dr. Jackson, accompanied the battalion mounted and in full military dress. After the parade the battalion formed and returned to the arsenal, when they were dismissed.

Other Visitors.

Jack Bradford and Ed. O'Donnell, residents of the "Bull Run district," and old friends of "Neeley" Burns, who left this city on a visit to Claremont some weeks since, with the intention of remaining all summer, have gone to make their old chum a visit. Neely will doubtless be pleased to meet his old friends, and gratified to know that they have "come to stay" a while. They leave under the advice of Mayor Brush, who was induced to advise them thusly for the following reasons: Jack and Ed. were out buggy riding and had been indulging too freely in bad whisky. They were driving recklessly down Fifth avenue when an officer stopped them. Buggy riding is not fashionable at Claremont, so there is no danger of them doing fast driving during their visit of thirty days.

CHURCH COURT.

Allegheny Presbytery—Miss Lillie Hawkes vs. Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.—Breach of Promise—Mysterious Proceedings—Settlement Proposed—The Basis—How the Case Stands.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church, which met in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, Monday, to hear and determine the case of Dr. J. B. Clark, who is arraigned on a charge of breach of promise of marriage with Miss Lillie Hawkes, an accomplished and intelligent member of his congregation, reassembled yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. G. Steel, who had been elected Moderator *pro tem.* at the previous session.

The roll of members was called, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that Presbytery had been open and ready for business some minutes and the Moderator had announced that Presbytery was ready to proceed with the unfinished business, the counsel on either side had not yet put in an appearance at their respective tables. They might be seen, however, passing hastily from the Library room to the Pastor's study, and then return again to the library, whispering mysteriously to each other, but no move was made to proceed to business.

THE MYSTERY INCREASES.

After some minutes had been spent in this manner, during which the audience waited impatiently for some new developments, Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, quietly emerged from the Library room, where he had been closeted with the parties with his colleague, Mr. Timmons, and Miss Hawkes, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Moderator and Brethren of the Presbytery, we are compelled to ask your indulgence for a short time. We are not ready to proceed with this trial, and will not be ready for an hour at least. I might as well state now the reasons for this request, as the matter will have to be brought before you for your consideration and approval, and when you hear it I know you will all heartily approve of the course we have adopted. There seems to be a desire on the part of every one interested in this matter to have an amicable settlement of the difficulty, if it can be made without prejudice to any one or the cause of religion, and you all know the difficulty the prosecution have labored under in consequence of the position in which we have been placed. In order to avoid further difficulties of this character, a proposition for an adjustment of the matter at issue, which we feel will be of advantage to the cause of our Master, has been submitted by the prosecution, and if the settlement is effected we feel confident that it will satisfy all parties. Those are hard feeling, etc., and be better for all concerned.

In view of effecting this settlement I now ask Presbytery to indulge us by taking a recess for one hour.

On motion Presbytery adjourned for one hour.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

This announcement had a most thrilling effect upon the large audience assembled, particularly the female portion of it. The expressions of deep anxiety attendant upon intelligent waiting at once gave way and the many brilliant faces were illumined with a bright smile, in anticipation of the development that were to follow. Some of the more suggestions that were made as to the nature of this proposed settlement of all the difficulties. Some hinted that a settlement might be effected on a matrimonial basis, but the Doctor's "advisers," who had previously manifested such a "deep interest in his welfare," as well as in the condition of Miss Hawkes, said, "No. Such a thing could not be." Others suggested that the case would be transferred to the civil courts, and others something else; but all were doomed to disappointment. As time passed the interest increased, and the excitement, and the suggestions of the audience through their own vivid imaginations were heightened, yet the end came not.

"HOW LONG."

The hour of grace which had been asked for and granted, had expired, and still the mystery was not solved. The seats at the counsel table were still vacant and the counsel, as in the early part of the evening, might be seen passing hastily from the Library room to the study, and as hastily returning, halting at the door, which was never opened wide enough to permit the audience to see what was transpiring within,) and whisper mysteriously to some one on the inside, and Presbytery being weary of waiting proposed to receive them a little

MORE GRACE.

On motion it was resolved that Presbytery engage in devotional exercises for one-half hour, at the expiration of which time it was hoped the arrangements would be perfected by men. If they didn't do it, it would not be done. He thought it a lamentable fact that preachers were not as zealous in their study as they had it they had not improved every opportunity to speak of their mission.

Many of them had labored well, but yet they had not filled up all their time in the work. They could not go back, but they could do better in time to come. This was the day of religion, and he urged the young men especially, by all the solemn responsibilities of their position, to watch every opportunity important as such, and always and everywhere to speak a word for the Master, that they would have nothing to regret when their toil was all over.

The Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, thought the great work was more religious than the hearts of the people. If this was secured, there would be no difficulty in getting money, then and everything for the success of the work.

The Missionary hymn commencing

"From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand,"

was then sung by the assembly, standing, after which

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Wooster, Massachusetts, was then called to the Fiddler's stand, always was pleased to see unity among ministers and people, and it was gratifying to note from the speeches that there was an unanimity of thought in one respect—money. They all seemed to feel that the great need was money. He thought the best way to accompass this object was to instruct the people in the gospel standard of giving. They should be instructed that it was the bounden duty to lay aside a portion of their means weekly for the support of the Gospel, as it was to come to the church or partake of the benefits and blessings of the church.

Mr. G. C. Hervey, of Lock Haven, was persuaded that the preachers talked too much of faith and neglected works. He thought the people should be instructed that it was their duty to give just as much as it was to pray. The preachers should talk to their people privately upon this subject, and they should talk of it in public on certain stated occasions. They should be taught to accompany their faith with their works.

The Rev. A. G. Hertzog, of Washington county, thought a very good plan was to start out among the people and ask them personally for the money. He had tried this plan and in every case had been successful.

Mr. W. A. Belding, of Troy, New York, said the best way to accomplish anything was to go to work at it. He believed in "stick-to-itiveness" and "hang-on-ativeness."

The Rev. James Challen, of Cincinnati, made a brief address upon the same theme, which was followed with the singing of the 89th hymn.

Elders W. J. Barbee, of Mississippi, and J. H. Jones, of Ohio, made brief addresses, at the close of which the meeting adjourned, after singing the hymn

"Near my God to Thee,"

and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, May. 16, 1870:

Wm. A. Hagan to Charles Havis, May 1, 1869; 20 to 84 feet on Davis street Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh $500
Theodore Kimmel to Fritz Fisher, May 10, 1870; 45 by 80 feet in the borough of Sharpsburgh $800
Henry Ochse to John Wishart et al, April 1, 1867; 45 by 98 feet in the borough of Sharpsburgh $1,400
Fidel Schnell to Joseph Zahlhas; April 9, 1870; 17 by 70 feet in the borough of Sharpsburgh, with buildings $2,000
Ann Turner to David Peters, April 26, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Dithridge street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,000
G. S. Williams to Joseph Hayedonn, April 11, 1870; 40 by 127 feet on Taylor street, sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $500
Patrick Donnelly to Thomas McCann, May 1, 1869; 20 by 80 feetin Morton's plan, Larimer street St. Clair Township $400
Executors of Anna H. Erwin to Thirlow Kruse, February 3, 1870; 30 by 100 feet on St. Mary's avenue, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,000
H. S. Fleming (Sheriff) to Parstel & Siebert, May 4, 1870; 22 by 120 feet on Forbes street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,300
H. McMahon to James Reddy, April 28, 1870; 24 by 100 feet on Forty-fifth st., Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,200
W. B. Negley (trustee) to Eleanor Stotler, April 1, 1870; 100 by 130 feet on Mill street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $6,000
H. C. Reineman to Henry Fatum, December 6, 1867; 24 by 100 feet on Spring Garden road, Allegheny, with buildings $1,600
Wm. Smith to Timothy Mill, February 8, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on the Sharpsburg road, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,000
O. Wharton to Union Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, January 19, 1870; 28 by 120 feet on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh $1,000
J. B. Mitchell to W. W. Moore, February 17, 1870; 84 by 150 feet in Boydstown, Larimer st., St. Clair Township $900.

The "New Methodist Book Store."

One of the best houses in the city in the Book and Stationery trade is that of Messrs. J. L. Read & Son, No. 102 Fourth avenue. The senior member of this firm, lately connected with the Methodist Book Depository, has been engaged in business so long, and is so well known, that his name is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the house. Their son, Mr. William Read, also has had an experience of years in this branch of mercantile affairs, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details. They have on hand at their house one of the finest and largest assortment of standard books in every department of literature to be found in the city. Especially will preachers and students of theology find at this "new Methodist Book Store" a full and complete assortment of their peculiar wants. Those about to obtained nowhere else. The other departments also present an array quite as perfect. Messrs. Read & Son, besides the regular book trade, make a speciality of stationery, in which they have everything. Their new writing fluid is the cheapest and most excellence, wins its way wherever a good article can be appreciated. Just now they are handling chalk crayons in large quantities. By special arrangements they are supplied with serve crayons, white or colored, to jobbers and retailers at factory prices. The prices will be quoted on application. Gold pens, pencil cases, lead pencils of all descriptions, pocket knives, paper cutters, paper, weights, rulers, ink erasers, inks, mucilage, and a hundred other notions compose a part of their stock in the stationery line. Our readers about to purchase books or stationery will do no better than at the "New Methodist Book Store," No. 102 Fourth avenue.

Beautiful Suburban Residence at Auction.—The very fine property of Mr. Thomas Bakewell, at Neville, to be sold on Friday next, embraces thirty-four acres of as finely situated land as can be found in Allegheny county. The views obtainable from every portion of it are exceedingly fine, and render the location most desirable for private residences. Being situated on the railroad, within a few minutes ride of the town, it embraces city and country in an eminent degree. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

MISSIONARY.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the A. M. C. Missionary Society—A Day Spent in Speech-Making—The Programme for Wednesday.

Yesterday morning the semi-annual meeting of the American Christian Missionary Society commenced in the First Christian Church, Allegheny, Rev. Joseph King pastor.

The meeting was organized at 10 o'clock, Elder Munnell, Corresponding Secretary, in the absence of the President, taking the chair.

When the roll was called it was found that delegates were present from Baltimore, Louisville, Troy, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Bethany, Philadelphia, and other cities.

For an hour and a half the exercises consisted of praise and prayer, and brief addresses.

Elder William Baxter was the first speaker called upon, and said it was a very prevalent idea amongst some professed Christians that all that was necessary was to join a church and then take things easy, thinking that because Christ was at the mast-head,we should all be safely brought into port at last. This is not so—the speaker quoting, "Be ye steady, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

J. H. Johns, of Cheshire, said, "Jesus went about continually doing good," and to devise means for this same purpose we are assembled to-day; and then turning to a grey haired gentleman sitting by his side said, "You had better be quick about it, for the night cometh no man can work;" then to a young man said, "You are strong and healthy, see to it that you lose no time in working for the cause of Christ."

Elder Crenshaw, of Washington, said what we wanted was not eloquence or oratory, but brief, pungent ideas to provoke one another to good works, and as he looked over this audience and upon the Fiddler's stand he felt that eight-tenths of the people in attendance in heathen darkness, he was forced to confess that the meeting of this day was greater efforts in the dissemination of the truth in the future than in the past.

N. L. Rice, of Baltimore, remarked, "The love of Christ constraineth us." This motive only should be ours; he that thinks it is his duty to work for Christ, is only on the threshold of the truth. These are the words the speaker said, alone must guide us in all our actions and deliberations.

The morning session then closed with the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened at two o'clock, with devotional exercises.

The President, Hon. R. M. Bishop, stated that the object of this semi-annual meeting was somewhat different from the ordinary meeting. They met for consultation in regard to the work, and to devise measures that might interest the Society at large. The next annual meeting would be held at Indianapolis.

Mr. A. N. Gilbert was then appointed Secretary.

A Committee on Business, with Rev. Joseph King as chairman, was appointed.

While the committee retired to deliberate, several speeches were made, chiefly on the remarks, in response to which Elder James Davis came forward with a $20 greenback, which he offered as a contribution for the spread of the Gospel. He thought this one of the most practicable means for the advancement of the cause.

The Rev. Mr. Kinter, of Johnstown, Pa., then spoke of the question "How shall the people be reached so as to follow our money?" He thought there was plenty of money in the church and plenty of uses for it in the Master's cause, but the people must have this fact more clearly impressed upon them. The subject should be made to feel that the Macedonian cry "Come and help us," was addressed to them, and that they could respond not only by prayer and faith, but by their money.

The audience then united in singing the hymn commencing

"Come let us anew
Our journey pursue."

The Rev. Joseph King, from the Committee on Business, presented a partial report, which provided for the services of yesterday, which were carried out as noted; and those of to-day as follows: Meet at 9 A. M. to-day and spend half an hour in social exercises; at nine o'clock receive report of the Corresponding Secretary; at half-past nine to-day, miscellaneous business; at eleven A. M., sermon by the Rev. Dr. Richardson of Bethany, West Virginia; adjourn at twelve; meet again at two P. M. and spend from two to half-past three o'clock in miscellaneous business; then hear a sermon from Rev. James Challen, of Cincinnati; adjourn at half-past four o'clock Assemble at half-past seven, and spend half an hour in social exercises, to be followed by a sermon from the Rev. J. W. Barbee, of Mississippi.

The report was adopted.

Addresses were then continued.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, of Salem, Ohio, was the first speaker; he thought her congregation in the cause, more aggressive zeal and the enlistment of young men for war and old men for counsel and all for work.

The Rev. N. J. Mitchell said one of the great wants of the church was more liberality among the membership. Them, too, the Gospel must be preached, and ought to be preached by men. If they didn't do it, it would not be done. He thought it a lamentable fact that preachers were not as zealous in their study as they had it they had not improved every opportunity to speak of their mission.

Many of them had labored well, but yet they had not filled up all their time in the work. They could not go back, but they could do better in time to come. This was the day of religion, and he urged the young men especially, by all the solemn responsibilities of their position, to watch every opportunity important as such, and always and everywhere to speak a word for the Master, that they would have nothing to regret when their toil was all over.

The Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, thought the great work was more religious than the hearts of the people. If this was secured, there would be no difficulty in getting money, then and everything for the success of the work.

The Missionary hymn commencing

"From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand,"

was then sung by the assembly, standing, after which

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Wooster, Massachusetts, was then called to the Fiddler's stand, always was pleased to see unity among ministers and people, and it was gratifying to note from the speeches that there was an unanimity of thought in one respect—money. They all seemed to feel that the great need was money. He thought the best way to accompass this object was to instruct the people in the gospel standard of giving. They should be instructed that it was the bounden duty to lay aside a portion of their means weekly for the support of the Gospel, as it was to come to the church or partake of the benefits and blessings of the church.

Mr. G. C. Hervey, of Lock Haven, was persuaded that the preachers talked too much of faith and neglected works. He thought the people should be instructed that it was their duty to give just as much as it was to pray. The preachers should talk to their people privately upon this subject, and they should talk of it in public on certain stated occasions. They should be taught to accompany their faith with their works.

The Rev. A. G. Hertzog, of Washington county, thought a very good plan was to start out among the people and ask them personally for the money. He had tried this plan and in every case had been successful.

Mr. W. A. Belding, of Troy, New York, said the best way to accomplish anything was to go to work at it. He believed in "stick-to-itiveness" and "hang-on-ativeness."

The Rev. James Challen, of Cincinnati, made a brief address upon the same theme, which was followed with the singing of the 89th hymn.

Elders W. J. Barbee, of Mississippi, and J. H. Jones, of Ohio, made brief addresses, at the close of which the meeting adjourned, after singing the hymn

"Near my God to Thee,"

and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Ice Cream.

Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's
Ice Cream	Youngson's

Ice Cream with all the concomitants at the elegant confectionary and Lodge Saloon, of Youngson and Co., corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

McFarland, the New York sensation, has not yet determined to visit Pittsburgh. It has been suggested that if he can't come himself he send to No. 104 Wood street, for one of Liebler's trunks, to pack away the voluminous documents developed in his trial, to be perused by future historians when reviewing this remarkable case. If he puts the papers away in one of these they are bound to be safe.

Time would fail to tell of the ribbons and laces and flowers and trimmings and fancy articles in store at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, for the ladies. The establishment is a fine art gallery of itself, representative of all that art expended in manufacturing useful and ornamental articles of female apparel. The stock is always large, and always fresh—kept so by quick sales and constant arrivals. Ladies call at 81 Market street.

Building Lots and Good Dwelling at Auction.—Mr. John B. Kennedy's property on Beaver avenue, at the intersection of Western avenue, has been divided into lots, which will be offered to-morrow, Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Parties in quest of lots and a good dwelling in this neighborhood, will find this a favorable opportunity. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

A Great Many of our citizens are making preparations for visiting the continent the coming season, and among the first things to attend to is the purchase of some of Liebler's trunks, from 104 Wood street, for storing away what baggage they may carry with them. It is a wise provision, for nowhere else can they get such articles in this line as Liebler manufactures.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Connor Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Gents' Brown Cotton Half-Hose, very cheap, at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth ave.

Stonecoad' Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts,&c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all drugists. W.F.M.

For looking glasses and picture frames go to Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

"What a Love of a Bonnet" is an exclamation which is changed to "what a love of a trunk" as Liebler's large stock of valises, trunks or travelling satchels made especially to accommodate their baggage while traveling and on hand only at Lieblers No. 104 Wood street.

Gents' Gauze Merino Undershirts, gents' Jean drawers, gents' summer merino drawers, at the new stand stocking store.
JOHN DEGELMAN & CO.,
No. 30 Fifth ave.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

Fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings—all grades, for spring suits, at Hespenheide & Co.'s, No. 50 Sixth street.

A good fit guaranteed in every article from Hespenheide's, merchant tailors, No. 50 Sixth street.

Don't you want the worth of your money? Patronize Hespenheide & Co., 50 Sixth street.

Young gentlemen get your spring clothing at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street.

Hespenheide & Co., fashionable tailors, 50 Sixth street.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan and McCandless.

TUESDAY, May 16.—The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper previously reported was resumed and was on trial when court adjourned.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, May 17.—The case of Barton vs. Black and McRoberts vs same defendant previously reported were resumed and are still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

9. Sheppard vs. Schoonmaker.
12. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Dillow et al.
14. Lorish vs. Kish.
22. Brown vs. Anderson.
26. Lupton & Co. vs. Richardson.
26. Hartupee vs. Caldwell.
27. Eakin for use vs. Ames M. E. Church.
29. Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Hershouser & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, May 16.—The case of C. Howard vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company previously reported was resumed and had not been concluded when court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

205. Johnson vs. Wolf.
76. Jacobs vs. Hanna, Hart & Co.
217. Kendall vs. Hahn.
241. Calhoun vs. Graham.
222. Williams vs. Dungeon.
224. Shaffer vs. Howard and wife.
224. New Haven Hardware Co. vs. J. F. Day & Co.
225. Godfrey & Clark vs. H. M. Lytle & Co.

A Rare Chance to Purchase a Homestead.

It is the duty of every married man to secure for himself a homestead. In the vigor of health he should provide for the future for the comfort of declining years. No matter how much it may pinch him to-day to secure and pay for a home, to-morrow he will forget his financial difficulties and be more than compensated in the enjoyment of his possessions. It is, of course, unusual for small capitalists to be offered rare good chances for real estate investment, such, for instance, as will be offered next Saturday afternoon in the Nineteenth ward. These lots, delightfully situated, have been laid out with especial view to suit mechanics, manufacturers and others who may be desirous of obtaining homesteads outside the heat and dust and dirt of this great city. They face the Allegheny river, and command a view that cannot be excelled. They are readily accessible by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Allegheny river, and Butler street and Highland avenue. East Liberty. They vary in size from 24 feet by 100 to a quarter of an acre, and are so laid out as to render every one of them easily approached by wide streets. The Citizens Passenger Railway Company have secured the necessary authority for extending their road to Haight's Run, which is adjacent to these lots, and we know they will do so. It will in all probability be located within a short distance. Schools and churches of all denominations are convenient. These lots are bound to appreciate rapidly in value, and whilst they are the most eligible and convenient sites for home their inevitable appreciation in value makes them desirable for purposes of investment. Terms to suit the purchaser. Sales every day, rain or shine, at 2 o'clock, so that every man may secure a home, and pay for it on reasonable terms.

A plot of these lots can be seen at the office of C. B. Seely, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and we advise all our readers who may wish to secure a home on easy and advantageous terms to call and examine the plan and attend the sale. A rare or better opportunity for the purchase of a homestead or dwelling property will not occur our people and we know that a second sale will be rendered unnecessary as the valuable sites will all be taken at once by those who can appreciate a good thing.

Tobacco Agency.

The tobacco trade of Pittsburgh within the last few years has grown rapidly in importance, which is evidenced by the number of new firms established especially devoted to this branch of trade. There is no reason why Pittsburgh should not take a lead in this as in other mercantile pursuits. Her position is such that communication is easily had with some of the best tobacco growing sections of the country, and if the business is but properly encouraged it will soon take even a higher rank than it now enjoys hereabouts. It is a pleasure to note that some of our live business men appreciate this fact, and are laboring accordingly. Among the firms engaged in the tobacco trade now on an extensive scale, is that of Arnsthal & Son, who have a store at No. 72 Smithfield street, and made arrangements for supplying jobbers, wholesale or retail, with the choicest manufactured goods. Mr. Arnsthal & Son, who has had an extensive experience in their line and know just what is wanted. They have on hand a large assortment of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, fine cut and chewing, together with a choice manufacture of cigars. Their prices are such that at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms every patron can be supplied. Prompt in dealing, and exact in the execution of every contract, together with the best articles always at the lowest prices, should secure for them making their establishment one of the most popular, as it is one of the best of its kind in Western Pennsylvania.

Dealers in this line, whether large or small, would consult their own interests by leaving their orders at No. 72 Smithfield street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the fact that the amusement season is about over and the weather exceedingly warm, Mr. Edwin Adams is drawing large audiences at the Opera House. It is certainly an evidence of his great popularity in this city as elsewhere. This evening he will appear in the "Dead Heart." To-morrow evening Metzler's Comique, with Mr. Adams in the title role. This evening he will appear in the "Dead Heart."

FAIR.—Mercy Hospital Fair at City Hall continues to be the center of attraction for amusement goers. The Fair will be continued through the present week, and we would advise all who desire to spend a pleasant evening to drop in.

CIRCUS.—Remember the great Circus which opens in Diamond Square, Allegheny, on the 30th inst.

RINK.—The Fair at the Rink continues to be well patronized.

The Continental.

There is no better restaurant in the city than the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office. Go when you will at any hour of the day and a meal fit for the dantiest appetite will be placed before you. The saloon is open from six in the morning until midnight, and is managed with such tact that no confusion is ever experienced in providing for the wants of customers. To-day a grand dinner will be set up comprising one of the finest meals which would be to create an appetite. The best way to test the character of the establishment would be to drop in to-day and partake of the dinner. One visit will be enough to satisfy the most credulous that nowhere in the city can a more varied, healthful repast be had for the money.

Tobacco Agency.

The tobacco trade of Pittsburgh within the last few years has grown rapidly in importance, which is evidenced by the number of new firms established especially devoted to this branch of trade. There is no reason why Pittsburgh should not take a lead in this as in other mercantile pursuits. Her position is such that communication is easily had with some of the best tobacco growing sections of the country, and if the business is but properly encouraged it will soon take even a higher rank than it now enjoys hereabouts. It is a pleasure to note that some of our live business men appreciate this fact, and are laboring accordingly. Among the firms engaged in the tobacco trade now on an extensive scale, is that of Arnsthal & Son, who have a store at No. 72 Smithfield street, and made arrangements for supplying jobbers, wholesale or retail, with the choicest manufactured goods. Mr. Arnsthal & Son, who has had an extensive experience in their line and know just what is wanted. They have on hand a large assortment of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, fine cut and chewing, together with a choice manufacture of cigars. Their prices are such that at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms every patron can be supplied. Prompt in dealing, and exact in the execution of every contract, together with the best articles always at the lowest prices, should secure for them making their establishment one of the most popular, as it is one of the best of its kind in Western Pennsylvania.

Dealers in this line, whether large or small, would consult their own interests by leaving their orders at No. 72 Smithfield street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the fact that the amusement season is about over and the weather exceedingly warm, Mr. Edwin Adams is drawing large audiences at the Opera House. It is certainly an evidence of his great popularity in this city as elsewhere. This evening he will appear in the "Dead Heart." To-morrow evening Metzler's Comique, with Mr. Adams in the title role. This evening he will appear in the "Dead Heart."

FAIR.—Mercy Hospital Fair at City Hall continues to be the center of attraction for amusement goers. The Fair will be continued through the present week, and we would advise all who desire to spend a pleasant evening to drop in.

CIRCUS.—Remember the great Circus which opens in Diamond Square, Allegheny, on the 30th inst.

RINK.—The Fair at the Rink continues to be well patronized.

The Continental.

There is no better restaurant in the city than the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office. Go when you will at any hour of the day and a meal fit for the dantiest appetite will be placed before you. The saloon is open from six in the morning until midnight, and is managed with such tact that no confusion is ever experienced in providing for the wants of customers. To-day a grand dinner will be set up comprising one of the finest meals which would be to create an appetite. The best way to test the character of the establishment would be to drop in to-day and partake of the dinner. One visit will be enough to satisfy the most credulous that nowhere in the city can a more varied, healthful repast be had for the money.

Personal.

WM. M. PORTER, Controller of Allegheny city, is very ill with fever.

ALEXANDER LEGGATE is the leading auctioneer of Allegheny city.

HON. JOHN COVODE was in the city yesterday.

JAMES MCBRIER, President of the Select Council, Allegheny City, is a candidate for the State Senate.

DAVID SIMS, Esq., member of the Common Council, Pittsburgh, has the credit of packing the Jury Commissioner. The selection would be a good one.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY and the Hon. John P. Penney will have a square race for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district.

OUR CLEVER and energetic friends, Messrs. J. H. Coyne and C. D. Relyea, of Coyne & Relyea, the well known Chicago publishers, are in the city, at the St. Charles Hotel. These gentlemen have the honor of publishing the very best railroad guide in the country, and while directly representing the Union Pacific Railroad, they likewise have contributed largely to the convenience of the entire traveling community by their excellent Guide, but a solid book of railway information which is worthy a place on the shelves of all private and public libraries. We bid them welcome and trust their brief stay in the city may be pleasant and enjoyable.

Allegheny Insurance Company.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that this favorite local institution has removed its office to No. 67 Fourth avenue, where its growing business will have increased conveniences